

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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Vol. XXX.

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No. 3.

SUES FOR LICENSE FEES.

The state of Louisiana has brought suit against a leading firm of packers to receive additional license fees alleged to be due on the very large amount of business done by this company in that state.

LIPTON SELLS HIS SEAT.

Sir Thomas Lipton has severed another of the ties which bound him to American mercantile interests. He disposed of his seat on the Chicago Board of Trade last week for \$3,000. The Lipton packing plant at Chicago is still in the baronet's hands, however, despite renewed rumors of its sale to the National Packing Company.

PACKERS BUILD MEXICAN RAILROAD.

The Mexican Government has granted a concession to the United States Packing Company to build a railroad from Morelia, Mexico, to Los Reyes, a distance of eighty kilometers. Under the terms of the concession the road may be operated either by electricity or steam. This company recently established a large meat-packing plant at Morelia.

SWIFT'S HEAVY TONNAGE.

The annual report of Swift & Company shows that the tonnage transported aggregated, in round numbers, 3,500,000,000 pounds, requiring the capacity of 175,000 cars of 20,000 pounds each, or an average equipment during the twelve months of over 6,500 cars to handle the product from the packing-house to the seaboard as occasion required.

BACKERS OF ST. LOUIS SCHEME.

H. M. Stonebraker, a Kansas City cattleman, is to be vice-president and general manager of the new independent packing company in St. Louis. The company has leased the building of the old Union Packing Company in St. Louis, and in connection with a new stock yards company announces that it will begin business February 1.

A list in part of the stockholders and directors in this scheme has been made public. John Landergan, of Eureka, Kas., a shipper of cattle, is to have charge of the buying for the new packinghouse. Charles Gardner, of Indianapolis; Julius Dahlman, of Brooklyn; J. C. Waldeck and H. H. Woolbrink of St. Louis, and E. G. Barber, formerly of the St. Louis Dressed Beef Company, are the stockholders whose names have thus far been made public. The plant has a capacity for killing 3,000 cattle and 1,000 hogs daily.

HIDE SHIPMENTS TO CANADA.

Big shipments of South American hides, varying from 1,000 to 3,000 daily, are being made to Canadian tanneries from New York via steamer to New London and the Central Vermont Railroad. This movement will continue for a month or two, increasing steadily in volume.

TO RE-OPEN SOUTH DAKOTA PLANT.

Charles T. Crocker, a Fitchburg, Mass., capitalist, has secured, through sheriff's sale, the big plant of the Northwestern Packing Co. at Sioux Falls, S. D., which has been closed for some time. The property has been in litigation for many years. Crocker announces that he will "put it to practical use."

TAXING REFRIGERATOR CARS.

State Revenue Agent Adams of Mississippi sent out last week to the ten counties interested the additional assessments against the packing and oil companies operating independent cars in Mississippi. The total is \$180,000,000, making a grand total of \$339,000,000, on which taxes are claimed aggregating about \$16,000,000.

CUDAHY'S PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

The opening of the Philadelphia branch of the Cudahy Packing Company took place last Monday evening. The new establishment is located at the corner of Ninth street and Girard avenue, and a complete line of fresh meats and provisions is carried. The opening was attended by large numbers of people, and branch manager D. G. Sabin was congratulated on the auspicious beginning of the new enterprise.

UPHELD BY FEDERAL SUPREME COURT.

Now it is the United States Supreme Court which has sustained the validity of the New York State pure food law. The decision was handed down Monday in a suit involving coffee colored with ochre. The purchasers refused to pay for the coffee and were sued in the State courts, which upheld them. An appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court on the ground that the pure-food law is inimical to the federal constitution, and also that it did not apply to imported articles. The court sustained its constitutionality, declared that the police power of the State was undeniable, even though the article came from outside the State, and pronounced the plea ridiculous that the law operated in restraint of trade, because the colored product was a recognized article of commerce.

INCORPORATED IN KENTUCKY.

The Omaha Packing Company and the Hammond Packing Company have been incorporated under the laws of the State of Kentucky. Articles were filed for the former at Louisville, and the latter at Paducah. The two companies will go in for a more extensive business in the State when working only under the interstate law.

GERMAN UNFAIRNESS IS ALLEGED.

Consular dispatches show that complaints are becoming more numerous that the German meat inspection law is being enforced in a way hurtful to American interests.

Consul General Richard Guenther, at Frankfort, has reported two instances that reflect on the laboratory of the German Government at Kiel. The official chemist reported borax in the brine of two meat shipments, although sworn commercial chemists found there was no borax in the brine. The laboratory at Kiel is the last resort, and the meat shipments in the two instances have been barred.

KEEP IT IN THEIR OWN HANDS.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia will ask Congress to provide in any pure food legislation that may be enacted such exceptions as will preserve the food inspection work of the health department in the District of Columbia. Pending bills of this character are considered as so sweeping that if enacted without change they would transfer to the Department of Agriculture all the food inspection work of the health department, to the detriment of the local community.

TO RESTRAIN THE BISCHOFFS.

Application for a restraining order has been made to the Circuit Court in St. Louis by Thomas W. Crouch, principal stockholder in the St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Co., asking that Henry Bischoff, G. H. L. Bischoff, Henry Bischoff, Jr., Louis Bischoff, G. A. Bischoff and William Bischoff be enjoined from engaging in the packing business for the next 14 years.

Crouch avers that he purchased 6,409 shares of stock of the Bischoffs in the St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Co. at \$200 per share, which, he says, was \$85 more than the market value at the time. Although an agreement was made at the sale of stock that the defendants would not conduct a packing business in the United States during the next 15 years, he claims they have violated their agreement.



NORTHERN SPHERICAL MOTOR

Northern Motors Are Versatile

Our Standard Motors can be placed anywhere, at any angle, without changing terminals or bearings

The position of the oiling mechanism is all that need be changed. This done, the motor is ready for service—on floor, wall or ceiling—Ready for hard work, yielding economical power

Bulletin No. 2009 interests intending purchasers of electrical equipment

NORTHERN ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., Madison, Wis., U.S.A.

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NORTHERN VERTICAL MOTOR

AMERICA'S STOCKMEN AT PORTLAND

The annual convention of the big National Livestock Association is now on at Portland, Ore. The sessions of the conclave will close to-day. There are nearly 2,000 delegates and alternates present, representing every phase of the livestock industry. They came from nearly every State in the Union, but most largely from the northwest and the middle west. The low price of livestock during the past year gave especial interest to this convention because of the efforts of the stockmen to establish a packinghouse end to their industry.

The Independent Packing Company went to Portland for endorsement and life. Just where it will land afterwards is another question. The stockmen have, to a large extent, made up their minds to try the experiment of meat killing if suitable locations and suitable bonuses can be found. Growing meat is hard enough; killing and selling meat will be a harder proposition for the stock grower, because he lacks experience and equipment for distributing and selling his products. There is more to be done than the mere building of plants and the slaughtering of animals there. These unfavorable points have been presented to the stockmen, and they seem serious in their determination to try the dead meat end of the game.

While the papers read and the discussions thereon were of wide range and instructive, the keynote of the situation for the stockman was struck by President John W. Springer when he said: "We cannot raise livestock without adequate railway transportation and better service than the industry is now getting." Those who have followed the ups and downs of the livestock business during the last three years know that car shortage, indifferent train movement and troublesome rates have done more to hamper the profitable movement and sale of live stock than any other thing.

Among other important subjects discussed at the convention were: "Winter Feeding on the Range," "Legislation in the Interest of the Livestock Industry," "Evolution of the Live Stock Business," "Policy of the Government Relative to Forest Reserves," "Conditions that Effect Prices of Live Stock," "Live Stock Expositions," "Is the Production of Live Stock Keeping Pace with the Demand?" "The Tariff as it Affects the Stock

Growers," "Evils of Cross Breed or Scrub Lives," "Live Stock Sanitary Matters," the shoddy measure, and other legislative bills relating to the live stock industry.

To-day the delegates will be given a free excursion down the Columbia River, even if it is in midwinter. The people of Portland have been bountiful hosts and have given the guests a memorable time. Every hour that was not taken up with Convention business was chock full of pleasure and amusement, and there seemed nothing too good for those who came so far to see the Pacific slope through its Portland eyes. Portland is a remarkable place of live people, live industries and a rich and prosperous surrounding country, which accounts for its life and activity and presages a great future for the gateway to our Northwestern commerce.

At the annual election of officers C. J. Hagenbarth of Utah, was elected president, and Murdo McKenzie of Colorado, vice-president. Charles F. Martin of Denver, remains secretary. This looks as if the far West were dominating the "institution." Mortimer Levering, a director of the International Livestock Exposition of Chicago, was elected to the vice-presidency of the National Wool Growers' Association.

A HOG SALESMEN'S UNION.

Expert hog salesmen at the Kansas City stock yards have formed a unique organization known as the Hog Salesmen's Union. The organization is for "mutual protection," and the first rule is to maintain secrecy regarding bids and prices received for consignments. The union seems to be in the interest of speculators as against packinghouse buyers, and to discourage outside salesmen.

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

For the week ending January 9, 1904:

Anglo-American	21,500
Armour & Co.	45,700
Boore & Co.	8,900
Boyd & Lunham.	11,200
Continental Co.	5,500
Morris & Co.	17,400
National Packing Co. (Hammond Co.)	8,400
Roberts & Oake	3,500
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger	8,800
Swift & Co.	39,600
City Butchers	28,500
Shippers	25,800
Speculators and unsold	17,000
Total	241,800

THE SWIFT BALANCE SHEET.

The balance sheet of Swift & Company as of December 31 makes a very good showing. It reveals an increase in the surplus of \$1,250,000, or 5 per cent. on the capital stock of \$25,000,000. Last year there was an increase of \$1,500,000 in surplus. Dividends of 7 per cent. were paid both years.

At last week's meeting the stockholders voted to increase the capital stock from \$25,000,000 to \$35,000,000.

The balance sheet and the changes as compared with the preceding year follow:

	Increase
Assets—	1903. from 1902.
Cash	\$1,725,220 \$65,624
Unexpired insurance	*107,319
Accts. receivable	13,871,393 *372,239
Inventory (cattle and prod.)	15,314,161 2,622,591
Stocks and bonds	2,694,172 527,320
Horses and wagons	120,912 7,105
Investments (including branch houses)	6,361,707 1,050,618
Real estate and plants	14,112,510 393,514
Total	\$54,200,075 \$4,187,214
Liabilities—	
Capital stock	\$25,000,000
Surplus	6,496,005 \$1,250,000
Bonds	5,000,000
Bills payable	14,397,938 1,859,031
Accounts payable	2,679,705 837,921
Taxes	563,927 240,262
Bond interest	62,500
Total	\$54,200,075 \$4,187,214

*Decrease.

At the meeting Dumont Clarke, president of the American Exchange National Bank of New York, was added to the Board of Directors, and the position of chairman of the board was created, Edwin C. Swift being elected to fill it. The following Board of Directors was elected: Edwin C. Swift, of Boston, Mass.; Louis F. Swift, of Chicago; Dumont Clarke, of New York; Lawrence A. Carton, of Chicago; John R. Redfield, of Hartford, Conn.; Edward F. Swift, of Chicago; E. Henry Barnes, of New Haven, Conn.

At the directors' meeting held after the annual meeting the following officers were elected: Chairman, Edwin C. Swift; president, Louis F. Swift; vice-president, Edward F. Swift; treasurer, Lawrence A. Carton; secretary, D. E. Hartwell; assistant treasurer, L. A. Vant; assistant secretary, C. A. Peacock; general counsel, Albert H. and Henry Veeder.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Gustavus F. Swift, who built up the business.

ANNUAL STOCK YARDS REPORTS

Following are the comparative receipts and shipments of livestock at the various live-stock centers for the twelve months ending December 31, 1903, and December 31, 1902, as reported by the officials of the different stock yards companies:

CHICAGO

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1903.....	3,432,486	7,841,586	4,582,760
1902.....	2,941,559	8,392,023	4,515,716

Shipments.

1903.....	1,269,455	1,237,554	1,000,100
1902.....	909,915	1,251,798	831,728

Consumed in Chicago.

1903.....	2,163,031	6,604,032	3,582,651
1902.....	2,032,644	7,140,225	3,683,988

OMAHA

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1903.....	1,071,177	2,231,067	1,863,763
1902.....	1,010,815	2,247,428	1,742,539

Shipments.

1903.....	336,019	53,086	982,404
1902.....	400,534	171,675	927,097

Consumed in South Omaha.

1903.....	735,158	2,177,981	881,359
1902.....	610,281	2,075,743	815,442

KANSAS CITY

Receipts.

1903.....	1,953,371	1,960,381	1,151,730
1902.....	2,082,541	2,279,337	1,154,084

Shipments.

1903.....	927,925	77,673	375,741
1902.....	993,025	33,034	429,311

Consumed in Kansas City.

1903.....	1,025,446	1,891,708	775,989
1902.....	1,089,516	2,246,303	724,773

ST. JOSEPH

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1903.....	579,933	1,700,564	599,189
1902.....	494,016	1,697,731	560,653

Shipments.

1903.....	158,905	122,027	143,588
1902.....	105,717	91,241	128,537

Consumed in St. Joseph.

1903.....	404,737	1,578,155	442,717
1902.....	376,363	1,606,055	419,664

Average weight of hogs, 1903, 237 lbs.; 1902, 222 lbs.

MEAL FED AS GOOD AS CORN BEEF.

A gentleman in Texas, who is said to be the best judge in that State of fat and range beef cattle, when speaking the other day of the matter of cotton-seed meal-fed beef as against that of a corn finish, said: "I think cattle fed on hulls and meal will bring as much in the Chicago market as cattle fed on corn, as I have never seen any difference. I do not think the buyers know whether the cattle they buy are meal or corn fed unless you tell them so. A great many of the cattle now being fed in the north on corn get a small ration of cotton-seed meal, especially to finish them."

The authority above quoted has been a beef exporter for years; he has fed many thousands of fat cattle and has taken more than one prize for finished cattle. He is a wealthy and prominent factor in the live-stock industry of Texas.

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SIOUX CITY

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1903.....	372,506	1,007,900	41,774
1902.....	399,128	1,007,762	61,275

Shipments.

1903.....	251,282	358	6,177
1902.....	278,361	1,150	5,613

Consumed in Sioux City.

1903.....	68,958	467,351	16,973
1902.....	88,068	863,990	34,204

ST. PAUL

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1903.....	303,289	759,542	875,640
1902.....	306,066	667,526	602,340

Shipments.

1903.....	212,476	49,705	682,078
1902.....	229,540	28,045	484,912

Consumed in St. Paul.

1903.....	73,008	710,478	185,876
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DENVER

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1903.....	286,271	146,580	464,896
1902.....	324,154	86,685	316,594

Shipments.

1903.....	285,943	146,580	464,896
1902.....	324,963	86,748	316,955

Average weight of hogs for 1903, 245 lbs.

PITTSBURG STOCK YARD RECEIPTS.

Annual reports of the Pittsburg Stock Yards Co. show the following comparative figures for 1902 and 1903: Cattle receipts, 1902, 337,222; 1903, 570,391; increase, 238,169. Hogs, 1902, 1,617,284; 1903, 2,160,290; increase 543,006. Sheep, 1902, 1,093,141; 1903, 1,314,179; increase, 221,038.

The Live Wire is the title of a monthly publication which is to be issued by the Western Electric Supply Company, of St. Louis. J. W. Krueger, the advertising manager of the house, will be in charge.

TENNESSEE FERTILIZER SHIPMENTS.

The movement of fertilizer from the plants located at Nashville, Tenn., commenced last week. During the next two months something like 8,000 to 10,000 carloads will be shipped out of Nashville. The railroads were already heavily taxed with business, and the fertilizer movement will cause car shortages. From three to six train loads a day will be shipped every day for two to three months.

An immense new plant that has not before been in full operation is added to the list this year. This is the Federal Chemical Company. The Read Phosphate Company also expects to have a larger output. The company estimates that it will ship something like 40,000 tons, or about 25 per cent. more than last year. The Tennessee Chemical Company also expects an increased business.

PURE FOOD LICENSE REVENUES.

Food Commissioner Warren, the Pennsylvania "crusader," has made his annual report to Gov. Pennypacker, showing that more revenue was received from fines and licenses than in any previous year. A total of \$93,458.71 was received for the year, made up as follows: Pure food fines, \$39,752.18; oleomargarine licenses, \$37,911.18; milk fines, \$6,093.56; oleomargarine fines, act of 1899, \$616.20; under act of 1901, \$5,907.28; under act of 1893, \$125.88; renovated butter fines, under act of 1899, \$17.37; under act of 1901, \$1,632.05; vinegar fines, \$779.34; lard fines, \$357; renovated butter licenses \$266.67. The receipts for 1901 were \$34,705.19, and for 1902, \$43,635.41.

The report states that the increase in licenses for the sale of uncolored oleomargarine shows a more general traffic in that article on its merits and without deception.

A PACKING HOUSE FOR CEDAR RAPIDS.

The Cedar Rapids, Iowa, "Republican" publishes the following packinghouse rumor, which has no further corroboration:

"It is reported from pretty good authority that there is to be a new packing house in this city in the very near future. Local men have options on two tracts of land, either one of which would be desirable for the purpose, and it is probable that articles of incorporation will be filed in the near future. The interested parties have been trying for some time to get the city council to pass an ordinance authorizing a meat inspector for this city, but the matter seems to hang fire. The fees for inspection provided in the ordinance would be ample, it is believed, to pay the salary of the inspector and leave a margin to the city. If the council does not pass the ordinance it is probable that the interested parties will secure a government inspector. They have a promise from Secretary Wilson, it is said."

FRESH AND COLD STORAGE BUTTER.

The market has been decidedly slow during the last week, and there has been an accumulation of fresh butter. Prices dropped 1c. on nearly all grades, and receipts exceeded last week's record by over 15,000 packages. Held creamery, extra fresh, also sympathized with the price of fresh butter.

Prices in New York on January 14th; creamery extras, at 22; do., first, 19 1/2@21; do., seconds, 17@19. Creamery, held, extras, 19 1/2@20 1/2; do., firsts, 17 1/2@19; do., seconds, 16@17. State dairy, firsts, 18@19; do., seconds, 16@17. Western imitation creamery, firsts, 17@17 1/2; do., factory held, 14 1/2@15 1/2. Packing stock, held, 14@15.

In Boston the market was firmer than in New York. Fresh creamery, 24c.; firsts, 23@23 1/2. Held creamery, 21@21 1/2, in large tubs, and 22@23 in assorted size tubs. Stock in cold storage 176,511 tubs, as compared with 135,707 tubs at the same date last year.

In Philadelphia, the market was also firm. Creamery extra, 25c.; firsts, 22@23c.; held creamery, 18@22c.

In Chicago the market was steady at 22 1/2c., and cold store butter was a fraction higher than in New York.

A MODERN PROVISION HOUSE.

Reproduced from "Cold Storage."

There is probably no industry that has been evolutionized and developed more by the advent of refrigeration than the packing and provision industry. The improved methods now in use of slaughtering, storing and transporting meat were considered an impossibility a decade ago, when, without the present facilities for cooling, the meat had to reach the consumer within a few days after killing. To-day it is not only possible, but largely the practice to slaughter and dress the meat on

complete machinery for conducting a packing business. Many of them do all or a large part of their own slaughtering, when otherwise they obtain their meat from the large packers and also from the stockmen direct in whole carcasses; these are handled through the cutting, sausage and packing rooms, and all the by-products are utilized.

Such a plant is the new one of the Provision Company, in Minneapolis, Minn., which is here illustrated and described. It was de-

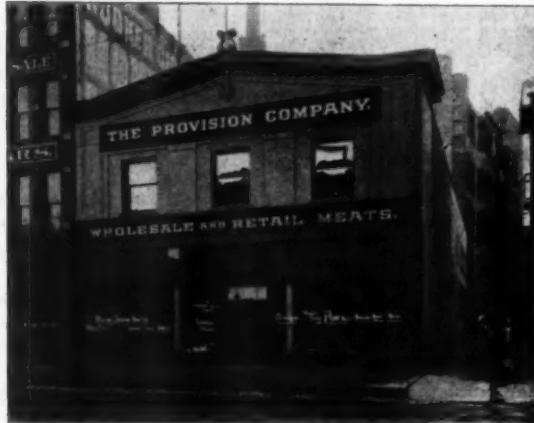


PLATE NO. 1—VIEW FROM STREET

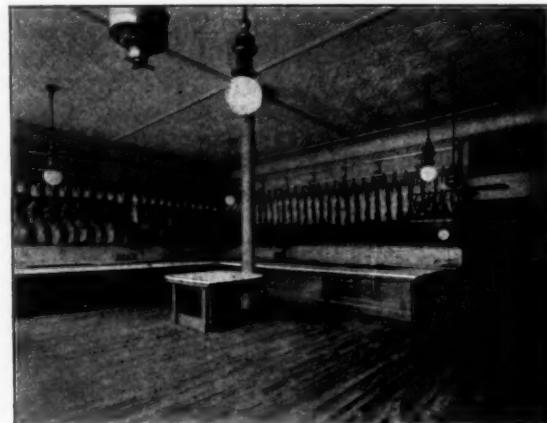


PLATE NO. 2—VIEW IN STORE.

our side of the globe, transport it to the other side, and deliver it to the trade in as good condition as if within a mile of the slaughtering point.

The rapid development and great possibilities for the systematizing of this industry have naturally led to the growth of corporations having large and well equipped modern packing houses, and so much has been said about the big companies in the daily press, that the general public has the idea that all products of the industry are produced by these large corporations. Such, however, is not the case, as there are a great many small packing and provision houses, which in the aggregate do a large proportion of the total business.

signed by J. A. Byrnes, manager for the company. Bertrand and Chamberland are the architects. The insulation of the rooms and the refrigerating and air circulating systems were designed by Madison Cooper, refrigerating engineer and architect of Minneapolis, Minn., who is the patentee of the "Cooper Systems," and who installed the complete refrigerating equipment of this plant. The new building occupies the site of the old one, and was erected around and above it. Business was continued in the old quarters, and was so managed as not to interfere with the trade.

The building is 44 x 100 feet in area, with a basement, first and second floors: built of

moulding. The upper part of the walls and ceilings are finished in natural hard pine with three coats of hard oil, making the surface easy to keep clean and presenting a pleasing effect. The cooler is 30 by 30 by 8 feet high, and equipped with a system of overhead tracks running out through front and rear doors to scales and cutting room, as shown on first floor plan, Plate No. 4.

Above the market cooler there is an upper cooler six feet high, this arrangement being made practicable on account of the height of the main story. This cooler is used for storing cured provisions. The office is located parallel with the upper cooler above the passage shown on the first floor plan, and extends

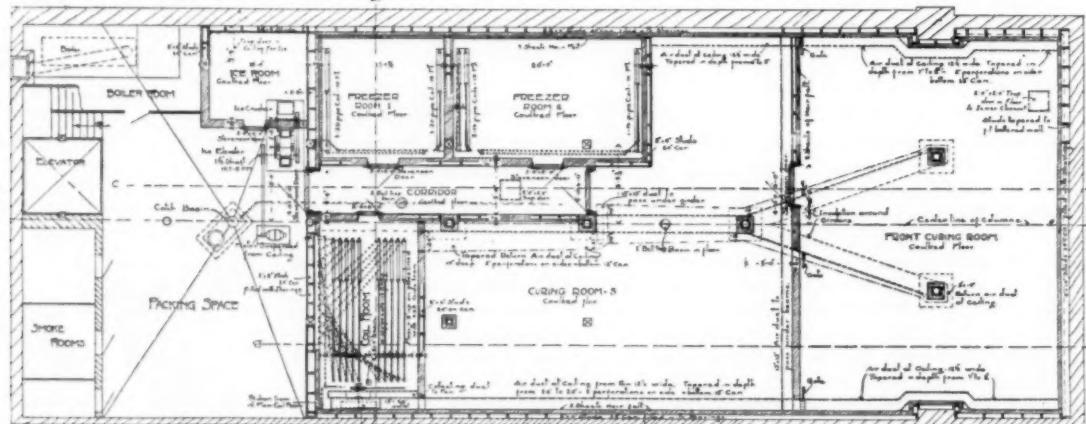


PLATE No. 3—BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

Besides the small retail meat markets or shops, there are the larger provision companies which supply both a wholesale and retail trade. These are equipped with cooling, curing and freezing rooms, smoke rooms, and

brick with iron columns and steel beams, designed to carry two additional floors if they should be needed in the future; the plate glass front is framed in ornamental cast iron and press brick as shown in Plate No. 1.

the full length of the coolers; it is finished in natural hard pine, and fitted with glass partitions. This location for the office gives direct supervision over the retail market, and also the handling and cutting rooms in the rear.

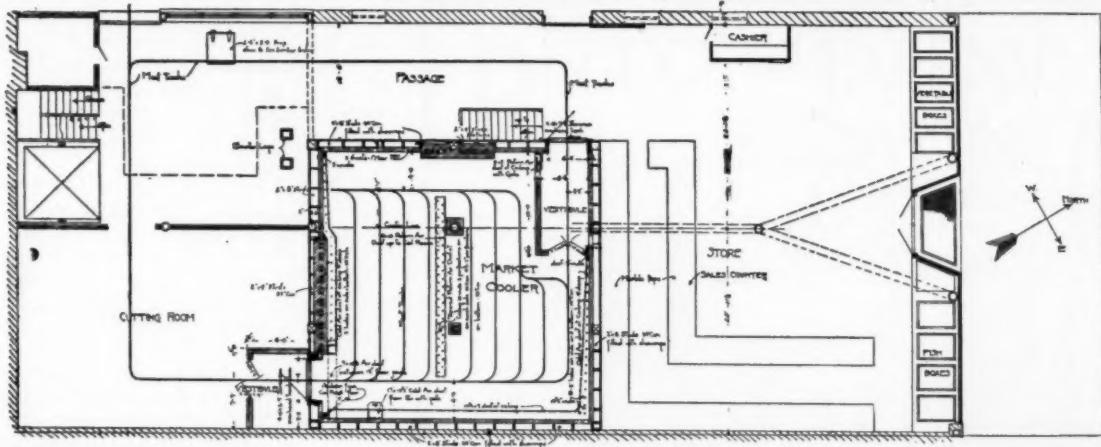


PLATE NO. 4—FIRST FLOOR PLAN

The cutting and shipping rooms are located in the rear of the coolers on the first floor.

The second floor is used for sausage and general storage purposes. The primary tanks for the Cooper System of gravity brine circulation are on this floor, and will be described later. The sausage room is 22 x 30 feet in area, and has a waterproof asphalt floor with bell trap basin connected to drain system. All modern machinery for sausage making is installed here, and driven by electric power. An 8 x 6 foot electric freight elevator is located in the rear, so as to serve all floors to the best advantage.

The basement shown in plate No. 3, is fitted up with smoke rooms, packing space, boiler, curing and freezing rooms, and ice crushing and elevating machinery. The smoke rooms are built of brick with dividing partitions, doors of sheet iron and steel frames. The draft is produced through a system of exhaust ducts fitted to each smoker with regulating dampers. These ducts are connected to a 44 inch disc exhaust fan, direct connected to a variable speed motor, located on the roof, as shown in the longitudinal section. This exhaust system also ventilates the cutting and sausage rooms, keeping them fresh and sweet at all times. The basement smoke rooms are used for the hams, bacon, etc., which come from the curing rooms.

The arrangement of refrigerated curing

rooms and freezers and the corridor, as shown, is according to the most scientific experiment, insuring the least leakage of air and loss of refrigeration when the doors are opened. The curing space is divided into two rooms cooled by a system of air ducts and provided with gates to shut off the front curing room if desired. The front room extends under the sidewalk to the curb line, thereby utilizing all the space the site will permit. The curing rooms have a total capacity of about 23,000 cubic feet, sufficient to store about 1,200 300-pound tierces of cured meats piled three high. The total freezer capacity is about 4,000 cubic feet, and the small freezer is piped extra heavy for sharp freezing. The insulated floors of cooling rooms, freezers and corridors are laid with 1½-inch V-joint Washington fir flooring laid tight and joints caulked with oakum and filled with hot asphalt, making them thoroughly waterproof; the floors slope to bell-trap basins connected with the drainage system.

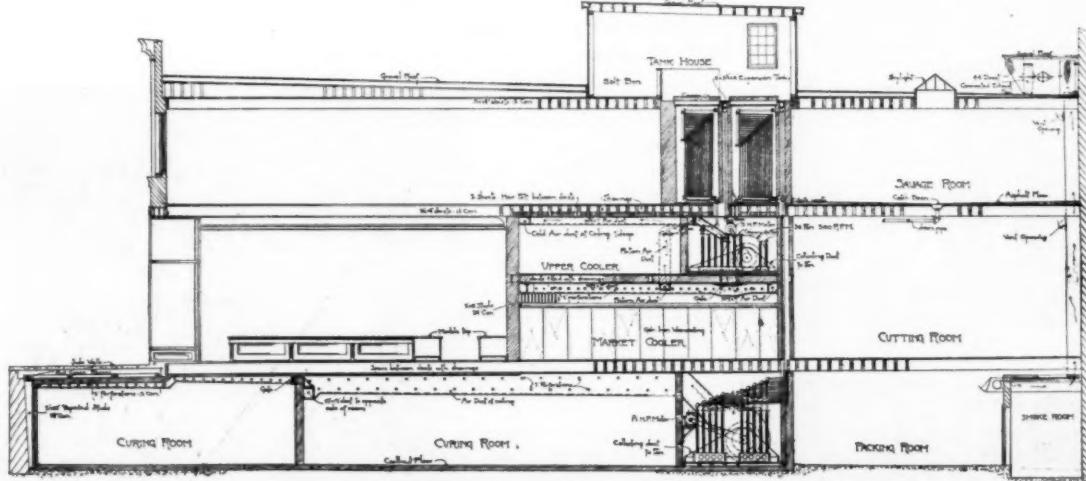
The packing end of the plant has a capacity of 100 hogs, 25 cattle and 25 sheep per day, and the cold storage and freezing rooms have a total capacity of 40,000 cubic feet of space.

GRAVITY BRINE SYSTEM.

The Cooper systems of refrigeration are comparatively new to the packing industry and are therefore here described somewhat in detail. After full and careful investigation

by the company of the various systems, it was decided to install the Cooper systems using natural ice and salt as the refrigerating agent. The company has no room on its premises for storing ice, but is obliged at present to procure it daily at a price from three to four times greater than it would cost if put in during the winter. This is in itself a good argument for the adoption of the system. Other advantages are so great, however, that the additional cost of the ice is soon compensated for. The system is automatic, requiring only the attention of the house mechanic and two or three helpers from one to two hours a day during midsummer. The plant is closed at night, as there is no machinery running which needs the attention of a night crew, nor is the service of a skilled engineer necessary at any time. The cooling is accomplished by brine circulation, and for plants of small or moderate size, as here described, and when located where ice can be had at a reasonable price, are very cheap in operation. All of these advantages are readily apparent by a study of the system.

The gravity brine system consists of a gravity circulation of chloride of calcium through primary coils in tanks on the second floor and through secondary coils located in coil rooms from which the cold air is forced into the rooms as described below. In the freezers the secondary coils are hung on the walls. The primary and secondary coils are connect-



LONGITUDINAL SECTION A-B LOOKING EAST
PLATE NO. 5—LONGITUDINAL SECTION

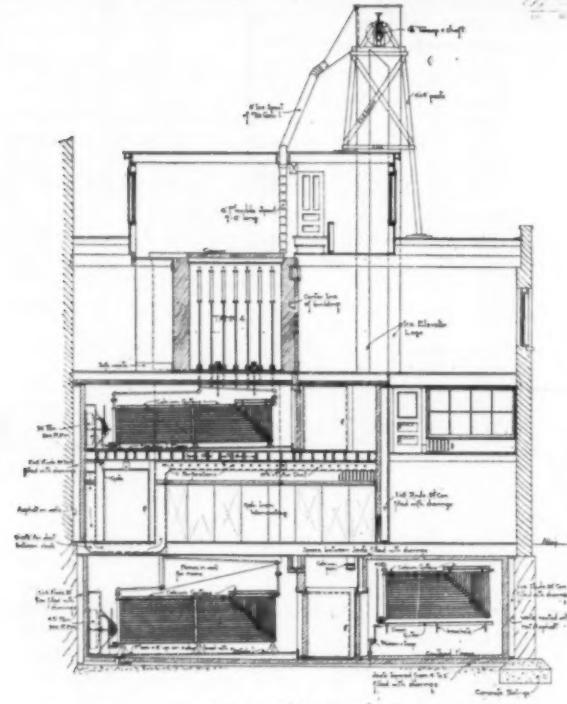


PLATE NO. 6—TRANSVERSE SECTION

ed by flow and return mains. Tanks containing primary coils are lined with galvanized iron, there being the same number of coils in each tank as there are coils in room or coil room below. The tanks are water-tight, with drains at bottom, and are thoroughly insulated and provided with insulated covers on top. These tanks are filled, surrounding the primary coils, with crushed ice and salt. The chloride of calcium brine, inside the primary coils, becoming cooled by the action of the ice and salt, circulates down through the flow mains into the coils in rooms and coil rooms, forcing the brine in these coils up through the return mains and into the coils in rooms and coil rooms, forcing the circulation which is as automatic and positive and operates on the same principle as hot water circulation in a heating plant. The meat coolers and curing rooms are designed and have been

tested for a temperature of 30 deg. F., but are maintained at from 33 deg. F. to 35 deg. F. The freezers were designed for 15 deg. F., and this temperature is maintained. The temperatures are under perfect control by the amount of salt used with the ice. The drawings and cut of the gravity brine system show the arrangement of coils and tanks.

It will be seen that the results obtained down to a temperature of 15 deg. F. are in no respect different from that of a mechanical system of refrigeration. The ice and salt in primary tanks does not come in contact with the air of the cold storage rooms in any way.

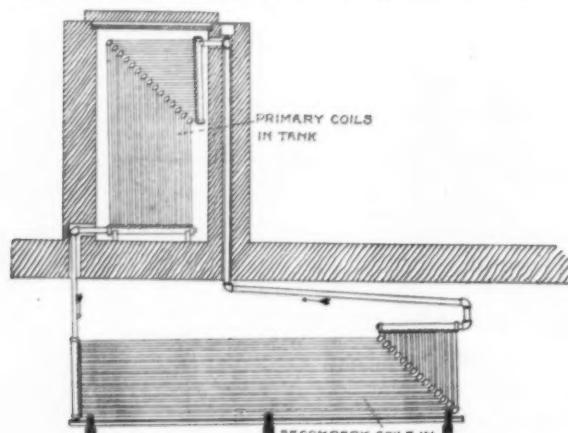
The ice, as before stated, is delivered when needed, and is lowered through a trap door into the ice room in the basement, where the ice crushing and elevating machinery is located. This machinery is driven by a 3 h. p. electric motor. This machinery was fur-

nished and installed by the designers and has a capacity of ten to twelve tons per hour. The crusher is made for heavy duty and was designed and manufactured by the engineer. The crushed ice is elevated to the top of the building and discharged into a flexible spout that feeds the tanks, as shown by the illustrations.

—◆—

HOW TO MARKET LIVE STOCK.

"Marketing Live Stock," by Professor C. S. Plumb, head of the department of animal husbandry at the Ohio State University, is the heading on the latest farmers' bulletin from the Department of Agriculture. This work has been recommended to the Secretary of Agriculture for publication and distribution by Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal husbandry. Prepared by one of the leading authorities on live stock in the country, this bulletin contains much interesting and authoritative information.



STORAGE ROOM
GRAVITY BRINE SYSTEM
PLATE NO. 8—GRAVITY BRINE SYSTEM
TOWARDS FRONT.



PLATE No. 9—VIEW IN ONE END OF MARKET COOLER.

CONSISTENCY AND EELS.

Though the German law puts up the bars against American meats treated with even such a harmless and healthful preservative as borax, the Teuton does not deny himself his favorite dish—eels—though they come from Egypt, packed in ice, impregnated with formalin. In a late report to the State Department, Consul General Mason writes from Hamburg as follows:

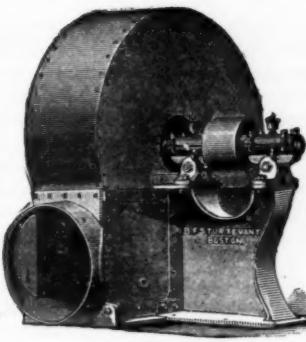
"Original and remarkable is the enterprise of a Hamburg firm which has an agency in Berlin and makes a specialty of eels, a species of fish so highly prized in Germany that the supply is usually inadequate to cover the demand. The new waters to be worked for the supply of eels for Berlin includes a group of fresh-water lakes in Egypt near the mouth of the Nile. These lakes and ponds are for the most part old channels of the branching water courses of the lower Nile Delta, and, as has been recently found, swarm with eels, which the natives are either too indolent to catch or do not esteem highly as food. Having obtained a suitable concession, the German firm has sent down an active and capable Baltic fisherman with the nets, traps, and other paraphernalia of his trade, and he is now engaged in educating the Egyptians in the science of eel catching. The industry is centered at Matarieh-Mensaleh, a station on the railway, where a large depot has been established, to which the eels are brought for sale by the fishermen, who receive for them about 1 cent each, or \$10 per thousand. They are then cleaned, rubbed with salt, and packed in casks between layers of ice impregnated with formalin, a benign antiseptic derived from aldehyde. Thus prepared, the casks are shipped by rail to Alexandria, where a large cellar warehouse will receive them pending shipment, the first lot having been recently sent by Austrian-Lloyd steamers to Trieste and thence by rail to Hamburg. This shipment included 25,000 eels, weighing altogether about 8 tons; but it is expected, when the scheme is fully organized and in working order, to handle weekly about 60 tons, or 150,000 eels, which will, at least during the winter months, be sent from Alexandria to Hamburg by sea.

OLEO IN CONNECTICUT.

In his report for 1903, Dairy Commissioner Noble of Connecticut states, regarding oleomargarine, whose sale was not long ago practically ended in Connecticut, that under the new United States law of 1902, twenty-nine registered dealers are now selling uncolored oleomargarine. Selling of some goods having too high color was stopped by Mr. Noble. Under the state law it is not necessary that the yellow color be produced by artificial coloring. If such color results in the regular process of manufacture, so as to resemble yellow butter, the goods cannot be sold in Connecticut.

Mr. Noble devotes considerable space to discussing the matter of "renovated" butter, and the law passed by the last General Assembly regulating its sale by providing that it must be marked to show what it is. If sold in prints, the words "renovated butter" must be stamped on both the butter and the wrapper.

**REDUCE THE EXPENSE
OF CONVEYING HAIR
BY USING A
STURTEVANT
EXHAUST FAN
B. F. STURTEVANT CO.
BOSTON, MASS.**



135

New York Philadelphia

Chicago London

NORTHERN CATTLE FED IN SOUTH.

The first load of Northern cattle ever taken to Louisiana as a test of the practicability of feeding Northern cattle on the cheap and plentiful products of the far South sold at top prices in the Chicago market last week. The test was made at the Louisiana State Experiment Station. This load of grade Angus steers was bought at Clinton, Ill., November 23, 1901, as calves ranging from four to eight months of age, and sold averaging 1,251 lbs. at \$5.65. Very desirable quality and condition was shown by these cattle after a six days' trip to market, in which four stops were made to feed and so many stops and side trackings from other causes that the attendants did not try to keep track of them.

The feeds made use of in the production of these cattle consisted wholly of the products of the State, cottonseed meal and hulls, sugar and molasses having been the principal feeds aside from the native grasses in pasture and cured as hay.

RECORD RUN OF CATTLE SPECIAL.

A special train, carrying twenty carloads of cattle, was run over the Missouri Pacific from Kansas City to St. Louis one night last week at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour or better. The route was from St. Louis to Louisville on the Southern railway, and from Louisville to Newport News on the Chesapeake & Ohio, where they were loaded on the steamer Allegheny for London, England. Eighteen carloads of the cattle started from Concordia, Kas., and two were picked up in Kansas City. They were shipped by Charles Darlington, of Woodward, Kas., to Walter Darlington, a brother, in London.

SIOUX CITY LOSES AND GAINS.

The loss of the Armour Packing Company to Sioux City and its commercial interests is effectively told in the decrease in the bank

clearings for that city during the year 1903 by more than \$10,000,000. The total bank clearings for Sioux City for 1903, reported by the Sioux City Clearing House Association, was \$70,821,432.12. The total clearings for 1902 were \$81,152,553.32, making a difference of exactly \$10,331,121.20.

The completion and opening of the splendid new plant of Armour & Co. at Sioux City, which is considerably larger than that destroyed by fire, will swing the pendulum in the other direction in 1904.

COLD STORAGE FOR BEES.

A new use has been found for cold storage on the farm, which is of interest to all those who raise bees. About December 1st P. D. Jones, of Mt. Morris, N. Y., puts his bees in cold storage to prevent loss by winter's swarming. The hives are placed in tiers, one above the other in his cold store, and he says that this method has given better results than he ever had before attained in fifty years of the keeping of bees. Mr. Jones obtains about 5,000 pounds of honey every year on an average, the highest figure having been 15,000 pounds. He also has a large quantity of bees-was from his apiary.

PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from G. D. Fennell & Co.)

Chicago, Jan 13.

Gentlemen. We quote to-day's market as follows:

Green hams, 10 to 12 lbs. av., nominally 9 1/2@9 1/4c.; do., 12 to 14 lbs. av., nominally, 9c.; do., 14 to 16 lbs. av., nominally, 9c.; do., 8 to 20 lbs. av., nominally, 9c. Green picnics, 5 to 6 lbs. av., nominally, 6c.; do., 8 to 10 lbs. av., nominally, 5 1/2c.; do., 10 to 12 lbs. av., nominally 5 1/2c. Green N. Y. shoulders, 10 to 12 lbs. av., nominally 5 1/2c.; do., 12 to 14 lbs. av., nominally 5 1/2c. Green skinned hams, 18 to 20 lbs. av., 9 1/2@10c. Green clear bellies, 8 to 10 lbs. av., nominally, 9c.; do., 10 to 12 lbs. av., nominally, 8 1/2c.

BERLIN AS A MARKET

Year by year the German capital—which, including its closely annexed suburbs, has now become a city of 2,500,000 souls—continues to make larger and farther-reaching demands upon the world for food and drink, says United States Consul-General Mason, of Berlin. Germans as a race are robust and vigorous; they are healthy, liberal eaters, and among the well-to-do classes in towns and cities the prosperity of recent years has developed a corresponding tendency toward varied, generous, and luxurious diet.

For these and other reasons the enterprise of those who cater to the city's needs has been stimulated to new and farther-reaching quests in foreign countries for the raw materials of its daily fare. In a report of this series written in October, 1900, it was stated that the arrivals at Berlin of live geese from Russia averaged, during the late autumn and winter months, about 15,000 daily. The whole import of live geese to Germany amounted to 6,220,055 in 1900, 6,431,247 in 1901, and 7,254,145 (valued at \$5,513,402) in 1902, a steady increase which is typical of most food imports which supply the great middle classes of the German people. Similarly the importations of eggs, which come mainly from

Austria-Hungary and Russia, increased from 118,169 tons in 1900 to 128,153 tons in 1902.

But it is in respect to the new and hitherto inaccessible forms of food materials that the movement of recent years has become notable and interesting. The flesh of reindeer, brought in a frozen state from Lapland and Finland, may be found in the Berlin market throughout the winter, and its use is steadily increasing. The importation of salted beef from Siberia in through cars direct to Berlin is an innovation of the past six months which promises to reach important proportions. Several large dealers have their own specially constructed cars in which live fish are brought from Scandinavia, Russia, and the German seaports. A special steamer, the Bianca, is now on its way from Nicolajewsk, at the mouth of the Amur in eastern Siberia, with a cargo of salmon for a Berlin firm which has purchased, under a time contract, the catch of the fishermen in that region. The Bianca, which left Nicolajewsk on the 30th of September and is due at Hamburg early in December, is equipped with apparatus which will bring the fish through in a frozen condition and, it is anticipated, will be kept permanently in that service.

MEAT FOR THE ARMIES.

The Armour Packing Company last week forwarded its second shipment of beef for the Russian Government. So far the Russians have not bought to exceed 2,500,000 pounds of beef in Western markets, which is taken to indicate that that government is not particularly apprehensive of war. Further heavy meat orders would not be surprising, however.

The Japanese are not buying in this country now. They have bought and probably will again. The Japanese are not beef eaters. They will eat chicken or rabbit in preference to beef seven days in the week, while their army practically lives on rice. People who study the eating habits of armies do not generally respect an army fed on game and poultry.

There are only two governments in the world that buy bacon for their soldiers—the American and British. The German army may get a little bacon home cured, but it does not buy in the big markets and American packers have never sold bacon to any except the two governments mentioned. The reason is that it is too expensive for most nations to give their armies, and some nations hardly know what good bacon is if they did think they could afford it. The same is practically true of ham.

A NEW EXPORT FIELD.

United States Consular Agent Twells, at Carlsbad, Austria, reports a promising and hitherto unexploited field in Bohemia for American products, particularly prepared meats and oils. He says this trade cannot be handled through Berlin or Hamburg agencies, because of the high duties on goods shipped from Germany into Austria. American products are favorably received in the extensive Carlsbad district, but the field is as yet practically untouched by American exporters.

WHAT ARE SMELTS?

The U. S. General Appraisers have made the following decision in regard to smelts in the matter of the protest, 59,574b, of Platt & Co., against the decision of the collector of customs at Minneapolis, Minn., as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain merchandise, imported per rail, January 19, 1903.

Where the proper rate is claimed and description given in a protest, an error in the number of the paragraph does not invalidate the claim.—United States v. Hunter (124 Fed. Rep., 1,005) and Weil v. United States (124 Fed. Rep., 1,006). The smelt is a member of the Clupeidae family and not a member of the Clupeidae or herring family. (Check-list of fish and fish-like vertebrates of North and Middle America, published by the United States Fish Commission.) Smelts, fresh, frozen, in boxes containing 9 to 26

pounds each, are dutiable as fish in packages containing less than one-half barrel, at 30 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 258, act of 1897, and not as fresh frozen fish, at three-fourths of 1 cent per pound under paragraph 261, act of 1897.—In re Frye, G. A. 4,908 (T. D. 22,909).

ARGENTINE TO THE FRONT.

The Argentine republic continues to forge to the front as a food producer with the opening up of the magnificent territory of the River Plate. Thirty years ago the people of Argentina had to buy flour from the United States, and in the whole country there were only 500 miles of railway. But to-day the 500 miles of railroad have grown to over 10,000 and more are in rapid construction, and when it is remembered that the republic has an area of 1,200,000 square miles, the extent to which this development may go may be but faintly imagined. And all this railroad development is to accommodate the tremendous increase in the production of farm products. To-day the export of meat, alive and dead, with its hides, wool and other

COTTONSEED OIL INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

An English firm is about to set up a plant in the central provinces of India capable of treating 100 tons of cottonseed per week. An industry that has done so well in Europe when working on imported seed, ought to do well in India at the source of production, and it will also provide in the most wholesome form a supply of vegetable oil that forms one of the staples of food among a vegetarian population.—Journ. Soc. Chem. Industry.

KANSAS STOCK AND MEAT VALUES.

In his annual report for 1903 Secretary Co-burn, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, computes the value of livestock in that State as \$163,552,590, including 3,548,324 cattle, valued at \$76,585,646; 167,044 sheep, valued at \$501,132, and 1,770,585 hogs, valued at \$14,164,680. The value of animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter in the State during 1903 he estimates at \$54,644,272.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports of commodities from New York to Europe for the week ending January 9, 1904, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

	Oil cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Beef.		Lard.	
							Pork.	Tcs.	Pkgs.	
Etruria, Liverpool		1,923	1,243	712	30	....	62	....	1,700	
Bovic, Liverpool	1,760		1,693	250	....	....	....	....	801	4,075
Majestic, Liverpool		2,434	1,812	....	8	....	66	....	1,787	
Philadelphia, Southampton			1,452	495	....	....	....	....	75	1,250
Minnehaha, London	300		40	....	....	500	50	230	6,167	
Brooklyn City, Bristol	750		126	....	....	....	50	....	4,250	
Consuelo, Hull		100	1,260	....	30	....	25	....	650	15,326
Martello, Hull	550		994	....	....	....	100	190	12,350	
Anchoria, Glasgow			879	100	507	152	50	625	166	
Bluecher, Hamburg			....	....	....	197	200	280	4,700	
British Princess, Antwerp	11,210		340	....	....	....	....	857	7,420	
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen			25	....	....	400	100	205	3,940	
Cheronen, Havre	2,420		....	....	....	....	....	375	550	
La Champagne, Havre			....	....	....	....	....	110	500	
Island, Baltic			140	97	....	470	10	1,020	1,050	
Hohenzollern, Mediterranean			165	....	....	....	....	50	700	
Prinz Oskar, Mediterranean			100	....	....	....	5	100	300	
Swazi, South Africa		15	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,250	
Total	16,140	5,322	10,269	1,654	575	1,719	718	5,568	67,481	
Last week	29,839	2,360	9,652	862	445	853	1,007	6,000	69,667	
Same time in 1903	25,072	4,504	11,008	100	454	2,263	252	8,729	96,372	

TRADE GLEANINGS

Kern Commercial Company, New York, N. Y.; capital \$10,000. Abraham Lydenberg, Milton Greenbaum and others incorporators, to deal in tanned leather, cotton and asbestos.

Curtis Creek Farm Company, Quincy, Ill.; capital \$5,000. Henry F. Dayton and others incorporators.

Blake Bros. Stock Food Company, Ltd.; capital \$90,000. W. T. Blake, president.

Atlanta Oil & Fertilizer Company, Atlanta, Ga., will increase capital from \$40,000 to \$125,000.

A company has been organized in London, Tenn., with a capital of \$10,000, by D. D. Bronson and Walter E. Fox to operate a cannery.

Rhode Island Leather Company, Providence, R. I.; capital \$25,000. Henry B. Richards and others, incorporators.

Black Hawk Packing Company, Waterloo, Ia.; capital \$25,000. E. S. Redmond, president.

Waterloo Shoe & Leather Company, Waterloo, Ia., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated.

Fisher Leather Belting Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has been incorporated.

Crescent Soap Company, New York City. Capital \$5,000. H. P. Wallenstein and others, incorporators.

Anderson County Cotton Oil Company, Palestine, Mo.; capital \$60,000. George A. Wright and others, incorporators.

Jacksonville Cotton Oil Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; capital \$50,000. G. W. Burkett and others, incorporators.

Armour & Company, Quincy, Ill., lost \$40,000 by fire in its plant in that city. Will rebuild.

Swift Packing Company lost \$1,000 by fire in its plant in St. Paul, Minn. Will rebuild.

Lehman Brothers have completed their new packing plant in Bowling Green, O., and are ready for business.

Waterloo Canning Company, Waterloo, Ia.; capital \$70,000. F. J. Fowler, president.

The canning factory in Cape Parole, Md., owned by W. W. Roberts, which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt.

Kaiser & Ziegerufass have completed their packing and soap plant in Winona, Minn.

Cheshire Provision Company, Cheshire, Conn., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Connecticut Fat Rendering Company was held on January 14th, when action was taken on the increase of capital to \$50,000.

A meat company with \$20,000 capital has been organized in Walla Walla, Wash. J. C. Kidwell is president.

VARIETY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Manufacturers of
Cross Counter, balance Elevator Doors
Cross Horizontal Folding Doors
Fire doors of all descriptions
Blackman Exhaust Fans

77-83 W. Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILLS.

WM. GRAVER TANK WORKS

Manufacturers and Builders of

Steel Storage and Car Tanks

Main Office 505-506 Plymouth Bldg., CHICAGO

PHONE, HARRISON 681

Senoia Cotton Oil Company, Senoia, Ga.; capital \$25,000. W. D. Fowler, C. M. Todd and others, directors.

DECEMBER EXPORTS.

Following were the comparative exports of provisions for December as announced by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor:

Cattle.—December, 1902, 21,695 head, value \$2,026,910; 1903, 39,803 head, value \$3,640,760. For twelve months 1902, 270,352 head, value \$23,239,626; 1903, 456,059 head, value \$36,517,501.

Hogs.—December, 1902, 122 head, value \$1,339; 1903, 288 head, value \$1,219. For twelve months 1902, 3,354 head, value \$34,748; 1903, 5,033 head, value \$46,653.

Sheep.—December, 1902, 17,824 head, value \$111,286; 1903, 20,241 head, value \$125,812. For twelve months 1902, 232,684 head, value \$1,469,181; 1903, 185,151 head, value \$1,126,039.

Corned Beef.—December, 1902, 10,076,757 lbs., value \$1,044,327; 1903, 7,254,242 lbs., value \$742,866. For twelve months 1902, 81,201,361 lbs., value \$8,356,667; 1903, 66,129,097 lbs., value \$8,784,758.

Fresh Beef.—December, 1902, 21,190,770 lbs., value \$2,052,115; 1903, 24,341,126 lbs., value \$2,200,560. For twelve months 1902, 241,863,751 lbs., value \$24,982,765; 1903, 292,960,285 lbs., value \$26,657,134.

Cured Beef.—December, 1902, 3,632,344 lbs., value \$274,842; 1903, 3,643,647 lbs., value \$216,575. For twelve months 1902, 45,657,083 lbs., value \$3,285,896; 1903, 57,660,825 lbs., value \$3,687,278.

Tallow.—December, 1902, 2,911,961 lbs., value \$173,103; 1903, 6,594,987 lbs., value \$318,699. For twelve months 1902, 21,084,012 lbs., value \$1,318,334; 1903, 63,465,713 lbs., value \$3,314,157.

Bacon.—December, 1902, 25,238,416 lbs., value \$2,804,616; 1903, 21,439,610 lbs., value \$2,118,717. For twelve months 1902, 267,237,962 lbs., value \$26,792,099; 1903, 210,190,878 lbs., value \$21,407,263.

Hams.—December, 1902, 20,024,016 lbs., value \$2,463,222; 1903, 16,528,498 lbs., value \$1,904,592. For twelve months 1902, 215,989,831 lbs., value \$25,197,933; 1903, 196,088,063 lbs., value \$23,286,308.

Fresh, Salted and Pickled Pork.—1902, 9,968,450 lbs., value \$1,022,221; 1903, 12,424,848 lbs., value \$1,069,913. For twelve months 1902, 108,216,077 lbs., value \$10,215,120; 1903, 103,369,090 lbs., value \$9,852,905.

Lard.—December, 1902, 62,328,789 lbs., value \$6,601,717; 1903, 62,874,886 lbs., value \$5,062,801. For twelve months 1902, 496,576,804 lbs., value \$50,122,879; 1903, 526,093,146 lbs., value \$49,301,045.

Oleo Oil.—December, 1902, 8,634,966 lbs., value \$856,537; 1903, 12,855,720 lbs., value \$1,020,743. For twelve months, 1902, 107,989,099 lbs., value \$10,426,348; 1903, 151,658,544 lbs., value \$13,007,863.

Oleomargarine.—December, 1902, 591,654 lbs., value \$61,086; 1903, 404,591 lbs., value \$40,133. For twelve months 1902, 6,132,748 lbs., value \$659,110; 1903, 7,281,323 lbs., value \$731,258.

Butter.—December, 1902, 387,650 lbs., value \$76,312; 1903, 661,967 lbs., value \$110,217. For twelve months, 1902, 8,203,125 lbs., value \$1,525,733; 1903, 8,789,498 lbs., value \$1,479,901.

Total exports cattle, hogs and sheep, twelve months, 1902, value \$24,743,555; 1903, value \$37,690,193.

Total exports provisions, twelve months 1902, \$164,950,725; 1903, \$161,781,702.

MANCHESTER CATTLE TRADE.

Reports from Manchester, Eng., indicate the firm establishment there of the foreign cattle trade. The Manchester "lairage," as it is called, known as the Mode Wheel, has been open seven years, and its receipts for that period have been as follows:

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1896	1,046	698
1897	3,542	1,528
1898	6,323	2,661
1899	8,758	4,045
1900	15,094	5,273
1901	14,063	13,890
1902	14,447	5,018
1903*	21,000	14,000

*To December 12 only.

THE MORRIS KANSAS CITY PLANT.

Work on the big new plant of Morris & Co. at Kansas City is progressing rapidly. The foundations of six of the fourteen buildings are completed and the walls are under way. The foundations are of solid concrete, reaching ten feet below and fifteen feet above the surface, to keep out all moisture.

Oil Tanks on Steel or Wooden Cars

Strictly According to Penna. R. R. Requirements.

ANY CAPACITY

ANY PURPOSE

Write Us

Warren City Tank & Boiler Works,

WARREN, O.



FOR A FREIGHT MOVING LAW

The following bill to compel and regulate the carriage of inter-state freight on all railroads engaged in inter-state transportation is asked for by the lumbermen of the United States:

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of every railroad company engaged in carrying, or in giving bills of lading for carrying, personal property and live stock, between points in different states or territories, upon written application by any person for the carriage of any such property or live stock over the railroad of any such company, or over such railroad and any connecting line or lines of railroad, to any point in another state or territory, to receive and commence the carrying thereof within five days after the offer of delivery thereof for such carriage, and any failure to receive or commence the carriage of such property or live stock by any such company in any such case shall entitle the person making such application to recover from such company, for each car necessary for such carriage, for each day after said five days during which such failure shall continue, a penalty of ten dollars, recoverable by such person as plaintiff against said company as defendant by a civil action in a circuit court of the United States for any district in which such company may have an office and agent for the transaction of any business, upon whom summons therein may be served.

Section 2. The provisions of the next preceding section shall apply not only to the initial railroad carrier to which such application shall be made, but also to any con-

necting railroad carrier engaged in such carrying of personal property and live stock, on any railroad line or part of a line between the point of the terminus of such initial carrier and the ultimate point of shipment to which connecting carrier said person shall make written application for the continued carriage of his property or live stock by such connecting carrier.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of every railroad company engaged in carrying personal property or live stock between points in different states or territories, whenever so engaged as a sole carrier, or as an initial or connecting carrier in such carriage, to transport and haul all cars furnished to any shipper for such carriage over its line of railroad from the starting point to the point of destination thereon of such shipment, in such number of days of twenty-four hours each as will equal the number resulting from the division by the number of fifty, of the total number of miles of carriage of said shipment over its line of railroad by such company with or without any remainder by such division, and for each additional day occupied in such carriage over and above such number in completing such shipment, said company shall forfeit and pay to the consignee of such shipper for each car so furnished and transported the sum and penalty of ten dollars to be recovered by him in the manner provided in the first section of this act.

Section 4. It shall not be a defense to any suit under the provisions of this act, that the company sued did not have the cars necessary for any shipment applied for, or did not have the requisite equipment for the carriage or hauling thereof from the point of starting to the destination thereof, or any portion thereof, on its line of railroad.

Section 5. The penalties recoverable under this act may be sued for in one single count or statement in the petition or complaint, without having a separate count for the penalty for each car for each day for which such penalty is given by this act.

IN BEHALF OF SHIPPERS.

The following petition was instigated by Mr. J. P. Bowles, president of the Bowles Live Stock Commission Company, and industriously circulated by him among all the commission merchants at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, on New Year's day and the Saturday following, with the result that it was unanimously signed by all of the commission men doing business at that market. The Bowles Live Stock Commission Company deserves credit at the hands of the live-stock shipper for taking up this fight in their behalf. The following is the petition:

Chairman General Managers' Association,
Chicago Railroads.

Dear Sir:—The undersigned, receivers and handlers of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, of Chicago, Illinois, respectfully represent unto your honorable body, that the recent order refusing return transportation to owners and shippers of live stock, when accompanying shipments, is certain to work a great hardship on this market, and all interests connected therewith, to say nothing of the loss of trade which the custom, when in vogue, has been instrumental in adding to the commerce of the city. We believe if this rule is put into effect and carried out, it will result in a large majority of the owners and shippers of live stock sending their consignments to their nearest market, thereby not only diverting business from Chicago, but giving you only a short haul on their shipments. As representatives of the producers of this country, we respectfully petition you to reconsider and re-

store your former practice, at least to the extent of giving those deserving, under such reasonable rules as you may make for the elimination of those not entitled to the privilege, of safe-guarding their live stock into the hands of consignees.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF CHILE SALT PETER.

In the first six months of 1903, 15,214,632 Spanish centners (101.4 lbs. each), of nitrate were produced in Chile, as compared with 13,791,858 in the corresponding period of 1902. In the same period the exports of nitrate were 12,142,858 centners in 1903, a decrease of 994,139 against 1902. The exports to Europe showed a decrease of 1,203,027 centners, but the exports to the United States increased by 128,004, to other countries by 70,173, and to Chilean ports by 10,621. The exports in the first half of 1903 were distributed as follows: Great Britain, 621,025; Germany, 2,656,695; Belgium, 358,223; Holland, 780,065; France, 1,601,717; Italy, 102,866; United States, Atlantic ports, 1,863,131; Pacific ports, 468,613, and Sandwich Islands, 129,935 centners.—Journal Soc. Chem. Industry.

PURE FOOD LEGISLATION.

Pure food legislation was taken up last week at Washington by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Proposed amendments to the present laws were explained to the committee by Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. He desired to add the word "foods" to the title of his bureau, making it "The Bureau of Chemistry and Foods."

Another amendment suggested by the National Pure Food Association strikes out the words "with intent," in the provision against misbranding of food products, so as to relieve the Government from the necessity of proving the intent to deceive in such action. Still another amendment strikes out a certain manner of securing samples and leaves that subject to be regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Dr. Wiley explained the working of the law regulating the importation of foreign foods, the results of which he said were excellent, many cargoes of foreign foods having been refused admission to the country since last July. As many as fifty cargoes of German wines containing salicylic acid had been sent back.

Representative Mann, of Illinois, declared that if the present bill became a law it would permit Dr. Wiley to destroy millions of dollars of export business in meats by declaring borax injurious to health. He suggested an amendment to allow substances to be placed in foods for export when such substances were not prohibited by the laws of the country to which the foods were to be shipped. No opposition to this amendment was made by Dr. Wiley.

The Senate committee had a hearing the following day on the McCumber pure food bill. Health officers of the District of Columbia objected to the wording of the bill as repealing the present pure food laws of the district. Dr. Wiley, of the Department of Agriculture, was present and advocated giving more authority to his bureau.

BOLL WEEVIL REMEDY.

The following claim in favor of fertilizers as preventive measures against the boll weevil was made at the recent cotton convention held at Dallas, Tex.: "The State of Texas has a soil sufficiently rich not to necessitate the use of commercial fertilizer. However, the use of fertilizer is one of the most important points to be considered in the campaign against the weevil. By its use it is possible to mature the crop at least ten days earlier than otherwise, and this is a most important item in the fight now being waged against the pest."

[It seems to us that the Texans can by the liberal use of proper commercial fertilizers not only combat the pest, but increase their bank accounts as well, besides having the advantage of an earlier crop.—Ed.]

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if you don't use "EUREKA" It's the Packing that helps the engine to do full work—at one half usual cost. Genuine "Eureka" Indicators. Steam Separators. Feed Water Heaters.

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The
NATIONAL PROVISIONER
 NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

**ASK CONGRESS TO MOVE
FREIGHTS**

The lumbermen of America are agitating before Congress a bill which is of great import to the construction and transportation ends of the packing house business in this country. All wood and woodwork for plant building or equipment is high, made so largely by the expensive details thrown about the lumber trade itself. An important item of expense is the loss from weather exposure and the great storage expense which burdens sawn lumber of all kinds before it can be marketed. The railroads claim that they have an insufficient number of cars. The result of this claimed deficiency is that shippers are forced to pay either excessive haulage rates, or a premium to get cars forward.

The price of lumber has to cover all of these costs and losses, as well as to cover the losses from a shortage of supplies to fill waiting or lost orders. These troubles in the lumber trade have grown to the point of being unbearable. Every industry is made to feel it.

The packinghouses have a scarcity of cars of their own to contend with, and the rolling corporations seem to be short also. Lumber cannot be got forward to build such cars in the meat trades' car shops, and the railroads complain of not having enough of their own cars for waiting freights. Their car shops do not seem to be overburdened with construction work. The game of the freight carriers seems to be to force up freights and to make the present equipment carry the stuff. It is well known that the roads are fighting the private ownership of cars in the general fight for the control of all freight haulage. In the meantime both the lumber and the meat industry are being cramped. Live stock cannot move and meats are delayed unseasonably for lack of freight moving space.

The Southwestern Lumbermen's Association has stepped into the breach and will petition Congress to enact and enforce a law regulating the movement and supply of cars. One of the reliefs sought is a penalty for not taking and delivering any cattle or other freight of its lines by any railroad within a reasonable time after due notice by the shipper. The roads fight the advent of competitive lines crossing or paralleling them. The plan then is to make them carry out their trusteeship over the freights and haul them or pay the damages which result. The

Southwestern Lumbermen's Association was formerly known as the Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory Association of Lumber Dealers. Its headquarters are at Kansas City, Mo., and it is in the proper belt to feel the pulse of great industries and freight carriers of that busy part of the country. The enactment and the enforcement of such a law would create a demand for more cars, more lumber and the haulage of more freights of all kinds. The roads virtually make our industrial life active or sluggish at their own whim. The freight movements of the past year evidence that fact. Just what view Congress will take of the matter remains to be seen when the bill is fairly before it in the real fight for its enactment.

AMERICA AS A FOOD BASE

Symptoms of war in the East caused the prospective belligerents to canvass their surroundings to discover the actual condition in which the emergency will find them. Both Russia and Japan found that an assured food base was a prerequisite to successful campaigning in China, inasmuch as that country presented a poor opportunity for foraging, as a hungry army on a forced march understands that exigency. Even if meat on the hoof were more desired than a pre-killed meat ration, China has neither the transportation facilities nor the public roads over which large herds of cattle could be moved with ease. The two important powers that have produced the war-like situation in Asia find that they have neither the meats nor the facilities for preparing them if they had the cattle with which to feed large armies at the front. The mobilizing of food and the successful establishment and maintainance of a proper base of supplies is so necessary a prerequisite in modern warfare that this factor cannot be overlooked.

Both Japan and Russia recognize this, as well as the fact that they cannot meet the situation on short notice if they rely upon their domestic supply and equipment.

They have turned to the world's feeder and food base—America. Both of the powers named have placed immense army orders in this country for commissary supplies, and will look to the United States largely for the meat component of the field commissary ration. This fact develops the important fact that Japan no longer fights upon a rice diet and that the Jap has ceased to be a vegetarian. It also shows that Russia relies upon the meat diet for stamina and looks to this country for the food, in spite of the European outcry against American meats. American competition seemed to have hurt worse than the viands. We are a necessity to the nations of the world in times of war, and we have to feed their hungered in times of peace.

SNOW SLUMPED BUSINESS

The lingering snow has caused a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars in business. Traffic is still clogged. The streets of the cities have been so blocked that meat deliveries have been made under disadvantageous conditions. The consumptive demand for meats has also fallen off, strange to say. This may be due to the fact that when people take less exercise they eat less. As a matter of fact all fresh meat products had small movement during the last and this week, otherwise there might have been a meat famine. So slack has the demand for beef at the big consumptive centres that 8½c. per pound has been the best price that good beef would fetch, and it went slowly at that. Cattle shipments have been held up and a general disturbance of trade has been felt all along the line. Another factor to diminish the consumption of meat was the great amount of sickness which followed in the wake of the snow storm. The hospitals all over the country are filled, and doctors have been working overtime. The snow likewise threw armies of workmen temporarily out of work. The "lay offs" have been many. All in all, this spell of weather has been a costly one to business.

HIDE SKINNING CARELESSNESS

The taking off and the treatment of green hides is a matter which engages too little attention. The average slaughterer or his workman mentally considers the hide a mere wrapping or covering to something more precious within and which the outer rind enfolds. The tanner reverses the proposition. He considers the hide the most valuable adjunct of the animal. To him it is, and he backs his view by giving more for it, pound for pound, than even the valued carcass fetches in the open market. The careless skinning of beefes causes a loss of millions of dollars per year to slaughterers in the depreciated value of the hides alone. The kosher method of killing is an unavoidable loss, because the throat of the beast must be cut square across, and that injures the commercial value of the hide for tanning purposes.

To give a hide its greatest value is to injure as little as possible of its leather area. The injury is done by cutting the neck across, the careless scoring of it during the process of skinning, and by the improper method of slitting the brisket and peeling the legs. This last fault is most generally affected by farmers, small slaughterers and rangers. It gives the take-off a sliced and a hacked-up appearance. Millions of hides are more or less affected annually.

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FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hogs, 5@10c. lower, with Chicago's receipts 30,000. The products opened rather easy and 2@5 points lower, from which there were moderate variations. The speculation has become very quiet even among outsiders, and the entire position is as outlined in our weekly review in another column.

Cottonseed Oil.

Market has not varied from the position pointed out in our weekly review upon another page. The tone is slack and rather easy, because of a moderate increase in the production without improvement in demands. Prime yellow in New York offered at 56½c. for January delivery, with 36@36½c. bid, as to quantities, with May offered at 37½c. and 37c. bid. Crude, tanks, at the mills has 29c. bid, in a general way, and occasionally 20½c. for small lots, while there is irregular holding, but occasional small lots sold at 29½c.

Tallow.

After the sales of 700 hds. city at the decline to 5c., as noted in our weekly review in another column, there are only about 200 hds. to be had for January delivery. Market about steady at 5c. Weekly contract deliveries made at 5c. Chicago sold at 5½c.; the prime packers in sugar barrels, where good hard bodied is offered, at 5½c.

Oleo Stearine.

Dull. Bids of 6½c. would probably lead to business, although to 7c. is asked with 6½c. bid, and a corresponding situation in Chicago.

BALTIMORE SPICE LETTER.

(Special to The National Provisioner from McCormick & Co.)

PEPPER.—Singapore is attracting some attention at 12½ to 13c. The situation is anomalous, and while predictions are idle we would not be at all surprised to see a strong advance. Singapore white 19½ to 26c.

Cayennes are still very firm. No chance of decline. Prime Zan. 16 to 16½c. Bright Japan 13½ to 14c.

Cable received to-day quotes Singapore black pepper January-March shipment, 13 11-100.

CLOVES have scored another advance and are firm at 18½c., with chances of a 25c. figure in sight.

PIMENTO.—8 to 8½c., but with prospects of higher figures if for no other reason than in sympathy with cloves.

MACE and NUTMEGS seem to drag slightly with a spot market on both less than import price.

Extra prime mace at 58c.

Nutmegs 105-110 27½ to 28c.

CASSIA firm with considerable advance probable if trouble results between Russia and Japan. Select rolls 10½ to 11c. Mats 8½c.

GINGERS drag and may see somewhat lower prices. No. 1 African 6½ to 7c.

Mustard seed, California yellow very low at 4c. Trieste 4½c. with no chance of decline in sight.

SAGE, THYME and MARJORAM unchanged.

This invention is a Casing for boiling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner shows the number of cattle slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending January 9:

Chicago	45,118
Omaha	13,985
Kansas City	24,460
St. Joseph	10,582
St. Louis	15,344
Cudahy	429
Sioux City	1,294
Wichita	327
Louisville	1,195
New York & Jersey City	7,001
Ft. Worth	6,360
Detroit	1,387
Buffalo	11,700

HOGS SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of hogs slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending January 9:

Chicago	181,224
Omaha	43,207
Kansas City	45,395
St. Joseph	32,454
St. Louis	41,880
Cudahy	24,065
Sioux City	12,539
Ottumwa	14,284
Cleveland	14,000
Cedar Rapids	13,545
Wichita	8,192
Nebraska City	6,111
Bloomington	2,118
Indianapolis	23,063
Louisville	9,935
New York & Jersey City	42,736
Ft. Worth	4,651
Detroit	8,076
Buffalo	56,000

SHEEP SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of sheep slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending January 9:

Chicago	68,434
Kansas City	18,630
Omaha	27,817
St. Joseph	6,678
St. Louis	11,883
Cudahy	411
Sioux City	1
Wichita	154
New York & Jersey City	33,740
Ft. Worth	501
Detroit	2,263
Buffalo	54,000

MONEY TO FIGHT BOLL WEEVIL.

The House of Representatives has made available \$250,000 to be used to meet the emergency caused by the ravages of the cotton boll weevil and other insects and diseases affecting cotton. The sum is to be diverted from the \$500,000 appropriated last year to eradicate the foot and mouth disease among cattle. It can be expended at once where most needed. A Massachusetts Congressman made an attempt to divert part of this fund to fighting the gypsy moth in New England, but failed.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

BOILING HAMS IN HOT AIR.

The latest piece of machinery was exhibited at a recent meeting at Berlin, of the butcher interests. It was a ham boiling apparatus for the boiling of hams, tongues, etc. The new feature is the boiling in hot air instead of steam and water. The advantages of this innovation seem very promising at the first glance. Besides the loss of but a little dripping-fat no material shrinkage effects the yield whilst in the old method, the boiling in water, a loss of 15 per cent. and over is not infrequent.

FRESH AIR IN CHILL-ROOMS.

Dry air in chill rooms is very essential, and changing the air by ventilation by fans or otherwise is, therefore, of advantage. Air circulation is best started at a corner of the room and as close to the ceiling as possible. The exit of the air is best placed at the west or south side also close to the ceiling, with the exit bent at right angles reaching about 3 feet below the height of the ceiling. Air entrance and exit pipes must have the same diameter, and the former, protected by a screen, should reach well nigh to the ground outside.

DETECTION OF RENOVATED BUTTER.

Place a piece of butter the size of a nut in a large spoon and melt over a small Bunsen flame. Genuine butter boils quietly, foaming considerably, and leaves the fat comparatively clear, while renovated butter and margarine spouts a great deal without forming foam. After removal from the fire the two latter fats show coagulated masses of casein in the molten liquid. Melting the suspected in a beaker in the water bath, shows the sediment of the casein in pure butter within a few minutes and the supernatant fat clear, while process butter does not clear up within half an hour. The polarization-microscope show the noncrystalline character of genuine butter.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF OILS AND OTHER LIQUIDS.

A simple method for the determination of liquids, especially oils may be carried out as follows, and has the advantage of being fairly accurate. A piece of glass tubing 6 to 8 mm. diameter and graduated is placed into distilled water contained in a cylinder. The oil is now poured into the tube and the surface of the liquid observed. By raising or lowering the tube, several readings can be taken and from the various levels the gravity calculated. Let the distance from 1, the lower liquid level; 2, highest level; 3, the water level to the lower end of the tube be a, b, c respectively, then the former reads: $CSo_t + a.Swt = c.Swt$, where So is the specific gravity of the oil, SW that of water, and t the temperature.

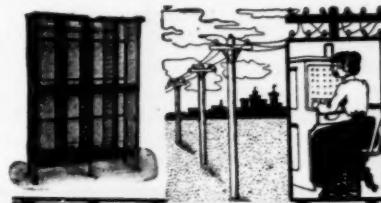
FREE FATTY ACIDS IN FATS AND OIL.

Excess of free fatty acids in edible fats and oil render the latter unfit for culinary purposes. They, likewise, make lubricants inferior on account of the action they exert on metal bearings of machinery. A large

amount of free fatty acids in candle material prevents a satisfactory yield of glycerin. From these facts it is evident that it must be the aim of the manufacturer to have these fats rendered in as fresh a condition as is possible to obtain. The following rules will greatly aid in obtaining good results. The dissociation of the fats, whether by heat or extraction, from the containing cell-structure must be effected at the most early opportunity after killing, in the case of animal fats. Where this is impossible the fat stock must be salted and kept in a cold room. Special care is indicated during the settling of impurities, the purpose being to free the fat from adhering moisture, albuminoids and cell-matter. Solid fats keep better in a compressed state. High temperature in rendering is liable to cause acid formation in perfectly fresh material. Tallow made from identical raw fat keep better when steam-rendered than in the dry way over an open fire. Vegetable fats are as liable to rancidity as are the animal fats, acid formation starting in many cases in the seed. Filtration adds greatly to the keeping qualities of fats.

THE COMMON SENSE VIEW.

Slowly the common sense view, which includes justice, is winning ground in court decisions on the subject of the sale of adulterated food or substitutes for food, as it must do sooner or later, for common sense is at the bottom of all sound laws, says the Merchants' Review. In Mercer county, Pa., an oleo case has helped along the general movement toward equity and justice, the learned judge refusing to sentence certain dealers convicted of selling oleo illegally, because, as he said, the prosecution lacked equity and partook of persecution. Judge Miller will never surpass that touch, though he live to the years of Methuselah and grow in judicial learning and wisdom as steadily as he grows older. These oleo prosecutions do lack equity and they do deserve the name of persecution more than they do the title of prosecution, and so it has



Expanded Metal Lockers

are needed in buildings where there are a number of employees.

They prevent confusion, litter, promote neatness and insure safety to employees clothing or supplies placed within.

Material is neither jointed or interwoven. Has no cracks or crevices, will not warp or rust, stronger than oven wire, far safer than wood. Open on all sides to admit light and air.

Send size of space and receive estimate.

MERRITT & CO.

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been from the beginning, and so it ever shall be while food acts are made part of the protective system, protective of the few against the many, and while the courts fail to distinguish between the letter and the spirit of the law.

But the outcome of this Mercer county case is encouraging. The halting of innocent grocers into court for selling harmlessly colored foods, in a community where perhaps the political and official corruption is notorious, where those in control of the machinery of the law "compound for sins they are inclined to by damning those they have no mind to," had gone quite far enough, and it really was time that the bench called a halt. The jails fairly yawn for unfaithful officials, and it is a pity the courts cannot be kept busy with that class of cases rather than with persecutions of innocent tradesmen.

The Burt Exhaust Head

stops the spray and dripping of water from the exhaust pipe and allows nothing but absolutely dry steam to escape.

The Chapman Coal Co., Jackson, Ohio, say, after using a BURT EXHAUST HEAD: "No more trouble from spray and dripping roofs."

Send order, with size of pipe to-day. If the BURT EXHAUST HEAD proves unsatisfactory, return.

Largest Mfrs. Oil Filters in the World. **THE BURT MFG. CO.** 26 Main Street, AKRON, OHIO U.S.A.
Supplied also by Engine Builders, Dealers and Power Contractors.

DETROIT

In places where condensed exhaust steam would be valuable for manufacturing purposes, it is difficult to wholly free it from cylinder oil.

By using Dixon's Pure Flake Graphite more perfect lubrication may be obtained with much smaller quantities of oil, making better separation possible.

Graphite cannot pass through a separator and is entirely insoluble.

Booklet 88c and a sample go together to those interested.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

A GOOD LEAF TO START ON



JAN. 1904

SILVER LEAF LARD
SWIFT & COMPANY

Swift's
SilverLeaf Lard

is a product the discerning housewife naturally turns to when she is considering the health of her family and the improvement of the home cooking. Attractively tinned in 3, 5, and 10-pound pails.

Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon

are the choicest of smoked meats. Each piece is U. S. Government inspected; sold by leading dealers.

SWIFT & COMPANY
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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

SAUSAGE MAKERS' SPECIALTIES.

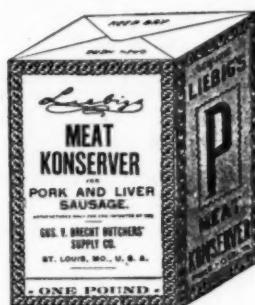
Everything needed by the sausage-maker except meat, is furnished by the Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., of St. Louis, Mo. Commencing with machinery, of which it has a complete line, the company supplies preservatives, fillers, binders, colors, casings, seasonings—everything necessary, in fact. Nearly all of the products are of the company's own manufacture or it controls their sale, and to the packing house and retail meat trade it is unnecessary to say that anything bearing the "Brecht" name goes out with a full and absolute guarantee that the customer is getting the best of his money can purchase.

The tremendous growth of the sausage business during the last few years has opened the field for a large variety of sausage-makers' specialties, many of which are now recognized as being commercially and intrinsically valuable. Good sausage finds a ready sale and good sausage means good materials. The Brecht company has them.

Liebig's Konserver.

In the line of supplies handled by this company is a complete stock of the famous Liebig Konserver, manufactured only for Brecht and imported solely by the company.

The "P." Konserver is intended for pork



and liver sausage, headcheese, oysters, fish, poultry, brains, etc. It is a most effective and economical preservative, will keep the meat from turning dark and unsightly and will keep it fresh for a long time.

The "B." Konserver, for bologna, wieners, knack and mett wurst and all kinds of smoked sausage, is also a preservative while producing a fine natural color, which will not fade even after the sausage is cut.

The "C." Konserver, for hams and bacon, corned beef and pickled pork, cures meat in a short time and prevents the juices and natural flavor from being drawn out by the brine, besides preserving them for a long time. It gives a fine color and prevents the brine from becoming ropy.

Brecht's Blood Compound.

Brecht's triple extract blood compound is very valuable to marketmen and sausage-makers. It gives hamburger steak and all kinds of sausage meats a beautiful red, fresh and appetizing color which is lasting. Meat in which this compound is used will not turn grey, even after being cut and exposed to the air.

Chilling Powder.

For keeping meat fresh without the use of ice, Brecht's chilling powder is recommended. Where so preserved, meats can be kept on the counters or racks all day without turning dark or spoiling. There is no taste or odor to the powder and it is absolutely harmless. It prevents mould and slime and does away with trimming, while giving meat an appetizing appearance. The powder is sprinkled



very lightly on the meat or can be used in a slight solution. It is especially good for pork sausage, poultry, fish, oysters, brains, sweet-breads, tripe, hamburger steaks, etc.

Afro-Carbonite.

The Brecht company is sole importer of genuine Afro-Carbonite, for coloring bolognas, frankfurters, wieners, smoked sausages generally, hams, bacon, dried beef, tongues, boneless hams, etc. It produces a rich smoke color, saves shrinkage, prevents mould, imparts a smoke flavor to the meats and sausage and gives them a palatable and attractive appearance. Afro-Carbonite is in dry-powder form and is put up in amber-colored sealed bottles.

Seasonings.

A product upon which the company has made an enviable reputation is the Delmonico breakfast sausage seasoning, made after the recipe of the celebrated French chef, M. de Lucasque, of Paris. This is a delightfully pure seasoning which imparts a delicious



flavor to pork sausages. It can also be used in loose pork sausage meat. By using "Delmonico" sausage-makers can make a specialty of French breakfast sausage.

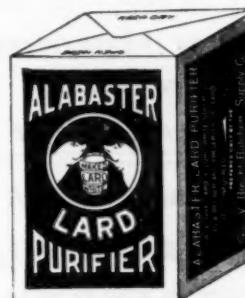
The company has a complete assortment of seasonings for use in all kinds of sausage and specializes it for certain climates. These are guaranteed to be free from adulteration and the prices are right.

Pansitose.

As a binder, blender and absorbent Pansitose has earned for itself a most valuable reputation in the sausage-making trade. It has been on the market only a few years but in that time has literally "done wonders." It is made of a nutritious food substance, is entirely free from any chemical of a poisonous or deleterious nature and is, in every respect, a perfectly healthy and wholesome article. As a binder it holds the sausage meat in a firm, compact, congealed mass without showing its presence. It contains thirty per cent. of one of the most sticky substances known and when water is added Pansitose assumes the appearance of fat and practically all trace of its presence is lost.

Pansitose readily takes up all the oil and natural juices of the meat and the flavor of the spices and distributes them thoroughly throughout the mass, blending all together perfectly. There are none of the ordinary objections to it as a binder, since it does not gum, and having an agreeable flavor of its own it adds to the value of the finished product.

Tests have shown that Pansitose will absorb 400 per cent. of water and hold it and will take it up very quickly. There is nothing fermentable in it so that it keeps for an almost unlimited time, making it all and all a most satisfactory product.



Lard Purifier.

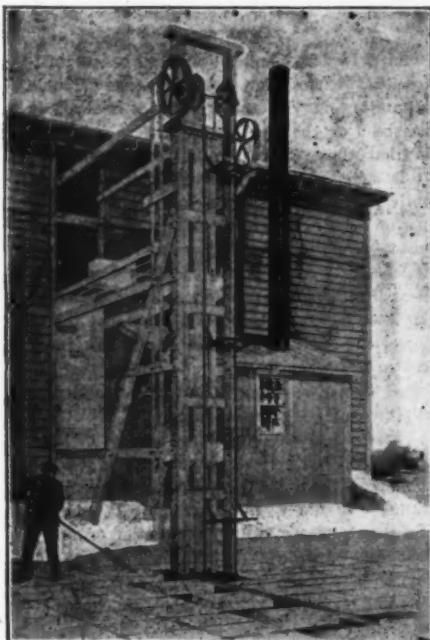
Brecht's alabaster lard purifier is a preparation for bleaching, refining and purifying lard. The ingredients used are of the purest, and of a nature which leaves no after taste in the lard, in fact it is perfectly tasteless and simply performs its functions of whitening, purifying and preserving the lard. It will yield an increase of three per cent. by confining the portions of glycerine that pure lard contains and which are otherwise lost in vapor.

Office and Branches.

The main office of the Brecht Butchers' Supply Co. is at St. Louis, Mo., and there are branch houses as follows: New York, 102 Pearl street; Denver, 1538 Wyncoop street; Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic; Hamburg, Germany, 26-28 Albert Strasse. All inquiries and orders from Europe should be addressed to the Hamburg branch.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PACKER.

George H. Garber, of the firm of Rea & Co., pork packers, of Pittsburg, died on Christmas day at Thomasville, Ga., where he had gone for his health.



**ICE
ELEVATORS
FOR
Filling Houses
— FROM —
Water or Platform
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice-Handling
Machinery
and Tools
— CATALOGUE —
GIFFORD BROS.
HUDSON, N. Y.**

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

CORPORATION NEWS.

Waterloo Dairy Company, Waterloo, Ia.; capital \$6,000. E. S. Newton, president.

Great Western Creamery Company, Dewak, Ia.; capital \$6,000. W. H. Meyers, president.

Waterloo, Ia., Creamery Building Company, Waterloo, Ia.; capital \$100,000. W. W. March, president.

Wayne & Addison, Cheese & Dairy Company, Wayne, Wis.; capital \$1,200. Peter Johann and others incorporators. A company has been organized in Maine City, Mich., with a capital of \$15,000, to build and operate a creamery, J. L. Baird is president.

Detroit Creamery Company, Detroit, Mich., has increased its capital from \$125,000 to \$160,000.

Wilton Ice Company, Crescent, N. Y.; capital \$12,000. Emmet H. Stiles, of Crescent; Jas. A. Leary, of Saratoga Springs, and others, incorporators.

Home Ice and Cold Storage Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; capital \$200,000. J. M. Kellerman, R. F. Goings and others incorporators.

The plant of the Seaside Ice & Cold Storage Company in Atlantic City, N. J., has been sold by the receiver. Capt. John J. Young is the purchaser.

Union Springs Ice & Cold Storage Company, Union Springs, Ala.; capital \$7,000; A. W. Oliver, president and general manager; W. M. Blunt, vice-president; J. F. Fay, secretary and treasurer.

Southern Ice Company, San Antonio, Texas; capital \$5,000. Chas. A. Zilker, H. L. Gunther and L. W. Bachman, incorporators.

Iceless Refrigerator Company, Butler, Pa.; capital \$40,000.

Garden Prairie Creamery Company, Garden Prairie, Ill.; capital, \$10,000. A. G. White, T. W. Porter and George Newell incorporators.

International Cheese Company, Cooperstown, N. Y., has increased its capital stock to \$100,000.

Home Ice Company, Duquesne, Pa.; capital \$20,000. John A. Stinner, Henry I. Meyer and others, incorporators.

NEW PLANTS.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Artificial Ice & Cold Storage Company will build cold store. Edward D. Cutler is president.

Superior, Wis.—Douglas County Model Farm will build a dairy and creamery.

Marquette, Mich.—Ishpheming Ice Company will build an up-to-date ice house.

Ellendale, Pa.—A creamery will be built.

Lacompte, La.—A company is being organized to build an ice plant.

Atlanta, Ga.—Atlanta Oil and Fertilizer Company will build an ice factory of 125 tons capacity.

Franklin, Tenn.—John S. Denton, of Nashville, Tenn., will build an ice factory.

Wichita Falls, Texas—R. L. McCreight, of Mineral Wells, Texas, will build a 50 ton ice factory.

Pueblo, Col.—J. H. Ruhlin will build a cold storage and ice plant.

Kansas City, Mo.—Central Ice Company will build ice factory.

Dallas, Texas—J. J. Fiddler will build a cold storage and ice plant.

Newberg, Texas—D. J. Gilbert will build an ice plant.

New Decatur, Ala.—Decatur Coal & Ice Company will enlarge ice plant. Frick Company, of Waynesboro, Pa., has the contract.

Nampa, Idaho—L. E. Teight will build an ice plant. Wants estimates.

Hoboken, N. J.—Consumers Ice Company, Hoboken, N. J., has awarded the contract for machinery to the New York Manufacturing Company, of New York. The contract for the building was awarded to H. Von Dendriesch, of New York. The new plant will be erected at Monroe and Thirteenth streets, and will be ready to make ice by May 1. The capacity of the plant will be 200 tons per day.

Denver, Col.—Littleton Creamery Company is erecting a modern creamery at the cost of \$75,000.

FRESH AND REFRIGERATOR EGGS.

Saturday of last week showed a decided change in the character of the egg market due to the arrival of fresh eggs from Southwestern sections of the country, and this situation was further aided by 450 cases of eggs which came from Hamburg, Germany. A part of the shipment was produced in Russia, and had been cold stored in Hamburg. It is reported that there is practically no stock now in the refrigerators, and the holders are in no hurry to put it on the market.

Prices in New York on January 14th: Nearby fresh gathered, extra @3c.; do., seconds to firsts, 27@29. Kentucky, fresh

GIANT INSULATING PAPERS

S T A N D A R D F O R E I G H T E E N Y E A R S



POSITIVELY SUPERIOR TO ALL
OTHER INSULATING MATERIALS

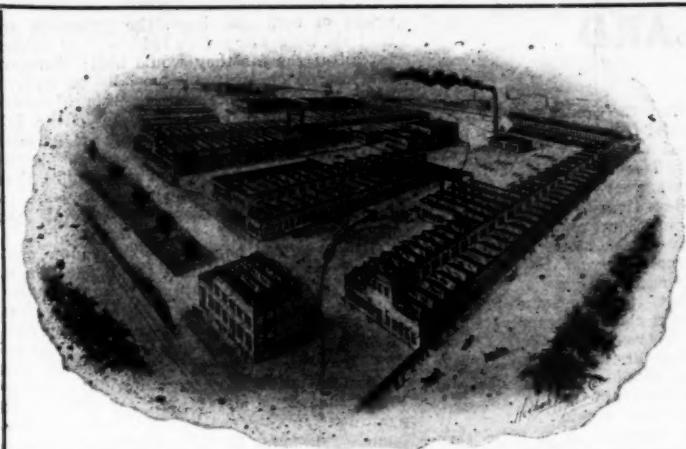
PERMANENT INSULATION ENSURED

Sole
Manufacturers

THE STANDARD
PAINT COMPANY

CHICAGO OFFICE,
188-190 Madison Street

100 William Street
NEW YORK



Henry Vogt Machine Co.

ICE and REFRIGERATING MACHINERY

Louisville, Kentucky.

gathered firsts, 29c.; seconds, 26@27. Refrigerator, firsts, 27c.; do., thirds to seconds, 23@26.

In Boston the great reduction in price in New York had its effect on the local market, but the drop in price was not so great. Fresh Eastern were quoted 35@38c., for extras, and cold storage stock cut no figure in the market. Amount in the refrigerators 6,559 cases as compared with 56,905 cases at the same date last year.

In Philadelphia prices declined 6 to 7 cents per dozen, and few refrigerator eggs came out of the coolers. Nearby choice, 31c., at mark. Western 30c., at mark; Southwestern, 29@30c.; refrigerator eggs, 27@28, at mark.

In Chicago the market was firm; extras 28c.; prime firsts, 26½. There was little call for refrigerator eggs. The stock in Chicago has also been reduced to a lower point than for some years past.

est opposition of the Boston Ice Company will be done away with.

The Commonwealth Company was organized to compete with the Boston Ice Company by Dr. John Kauffmann, and the control was later turned over to the New England and Consolidated Ice Company, operating companies to Providence and other cities.

**NEPONSET
AND
LAMINOID**

PERFECT

PROTECTION

**INSULATING
PAPERS**

F. W. BIRD & SON - ESTABLISHED 1817
EAST WALPOLE, MASS. - NEW YORK - CHICAGO

MORE COLD STORAGE SPACE.

The Delaware Freezing Company, which lately completed its new cold storage warehouse in Philadelphia, has had such a demand for space that it has been decided to greatly enlarge the plant. Two hundred thousand cubic feet of capacity is now being added. When this is completed, 150,000 cubic feet more will be installed. The latter space will be divided into small sized rooms especially constructed for the care of butter. In these compartments a temperature of 10 degrees below zero will always be maintained. The freezers in this plant now carry a temperature of 15 degrees below zero without the least trouble. Meat is frozen in these freezers and kept indefinitely.

BIG ICE PLANT SOLD.

The Boston Ice Company, which is controlled by the American Ice Company, has taken over the artificial ice plant of the Commonwealth Company and steps are under way to wind up the latter company. With the dissolution of this company the strong-

W. H. BOWER, GEORGE R. BOWER,
General Manager. Secretary and Treasurer.

The AMMONIA CO. OF PHILADELPHIA

Gray's Ferry Road and Twenty-ninth Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURERS & DISTILLERS
OF AMMONIA

America's Oldest Ammonia Plant

AQUA ANHYDROUS SULPHATE

26° AQUA

Especially Refined and Purified for
ABSORPTION MACHINES

ANHYDROUS

ALWAYS PURE ALWAYS DRY

DISTILLED FROM AQUA AMMONIA OF
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE
FOR REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING
INQUIRIES INVITED

AMERICAN LINDE REFRIGERATION Co.

ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY

AMERICAN LINDE PATENT AIR CIRCULATING SYSTEM

Keeps Meat in Better Condition and for Longer Time
Than Any Other System

INSURES PURE AIR—SWEET MEAT—NO MOULD—BEST COLOR

FURTHER INFORMATION ON REQUEST

PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this heading are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Good Strong Situations on Statistical Positions, Followed by Easier Tendency—

More Active Cash Demands and Full Consignments—Speculation Less General.

Except as storm-detained supplies of hogs were received on Monday, which made a large supply, and whereby both the hog and products prices were lower, the general arrivals of the hogs have not been excessive. Indeed, there has been increased anxiety to get the hogs arriving; their prices have been influenced to a higher basis, although just now they are only steady.

With the enhanced prices for the hogs there had been reason for the more confident line of prices for the products, however slightly easier they are at present.

The opinion has been strengthened that the selling interests have an advantage from the basis of supplies and demands for especially lard and pork, but that reactions are probable as hogs increase in supply.

That the "shorts" have been disposed to keep contracts well protected has been manifested as a feature all through the week.

At the same time the "longs" are taking small profits as they are shown, as not convinced that the market is good at present for a permanent upward turn.

While there was some disposition in the previous week to take hold, on the part of outsiders for protracted holding, as confidence was strengthened by the war news, with an awakened speculative sentiment, yet the last few days have shown a quieter sentiment.

The demands from the South are of a brisk order for meats; and from other home sources there are increased wants of both meats and lard. The outward movements steadily exceed those of last year for lard, and are only moderately less than those of meats.

It is realized that however larger the receipts of hogs have been latterly that they form in some respects an unsatisfactory exhibit, since the average weights of the hogs arriving show that there is some pressure of farmers to market their hog supply; therefore that there is loss of production from the immature hogs arriving. The average weight of the hogs at Chicago last week was only 204 lbs., against 210 lbs. in the previous week. And the weight is decidedly less than usually expected on a large corn crop.

It is claimed by a portion of the trade that there is no especial inducement to feed corn with the present prices for the hogs, especially in those sections where the farmers latterly have had to buy feedstuffs and to meet prices for them above the ordinary market basis. Be this as it may, there is no question but that the farmers feel more secure over their holdings of grain than of livestock, and that they believe that ultimately their grain supplies will bring them better returns than possible for their livestock. The weather had been poor for curing corn, and a good deal of confidence is felt by the holding interests, especially over the prices of graded lots of the grain.

There is no question but that there are plenty of hogs in the country steadily coming up to weights that will admit of their marketing, and it is probable that the supplies of them will come forward well into the spring months of fair average volume. But with the sentiment the farmers have, and are likely to hold concerning the respective

prices of corn and hogs, the prospects are that the hogs will not be fed freely or carried for all of the fat they would hold; therefore the loss of production, especially of lard, is likely to show more than had been anticipated by the trade at the time in the fall months when an ample corn and general forage crops had been held out as a probability, and by which it was then hoped that the large livestock supplies would come to market through the season in well fattened condition.

Of course, the hog products are now considered fairly high against the inside figures of the season. Yet they are upon a reasonable basis by comparison with the prices that prevailed in the previous year; the consumption of them is encouraged. It is probable, however, that if the outcome of the statistical situation is materially better prices that demands at least for lard would again turn more generally, on the part of the home consumers, to the compounds. These compounds are not now relatively as low in price as in the previous season with that for pure lard, and because of the moderate production and high prices for cotton oil; but a further important advance in the prices of pure lard would put the compounds upon a better competing basis with those consumers who consider chiefly the respective values of the products. There are many of the home consumers who cling to the use of the compounds, as used to them, and who would buy the compounds even if they were close in value to that of pure lard.

We think that the main reason for the more extensive taking of pure lard this year is that the stocks of it were greatly depleted everywhere on the statistical position of the product in the previous season, and that there has been necessary buying to fill in for ordinary holdings of it, although unquestionably, consumption of the pure lard has increased.

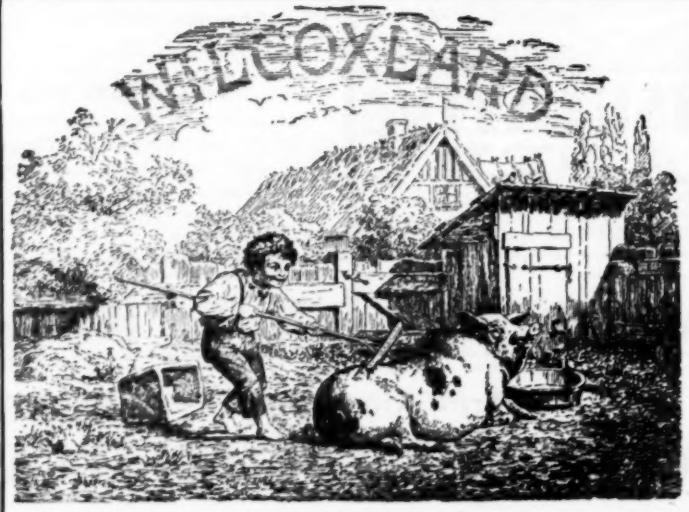
Most difficulty is had at present in selling some cuts of meats that do not meet the needs of the South, and those descriptions

The W. J. WILCOX Lard and Refining Co.

New York,
Offices: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated
Wilcox and Globe Brand

Pure Refined Lard



CARROLL S. PAGE.
 HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.
Wool Puller and
Tallow
Renderer

Manufacturer of
Page's Perfected
Poultry Food

which, as well, are not at any time freely exported, although some of the Eastern and other buyers of certain meat cuts have objected to the recent advanced views of the packers for them, and hold off more as respecting reactions.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports: 3,184 bbls. pork, 17,358,360 lbs. lard, 15,500, 523 lbs. meat; corresponding week last year: 4,191 bbls. pork, 15,528,695 lbs. lard, 17,037, 040 lbs. meats.

In New York there has been moderate buying of lard for export at firm prices; sales, 1,250 tcs. Western steam, on p. t., quoted at \$7.10, cost and freight; city steam sold at \$6.50 for 200 tcs. Compound lard, less wanted; quoted at \$6.62 1/4 for car lots. Mess pork is in moderate export demand. Sales of 300 bbls. mess at \$14@15.25, 150 bbls. city family at \$15, 250 bbls. short clear at \$14@10. In city meats, there is trading only in small lots of bellies, the supplies of which, however, are not excessive. Sales of 40,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 7 1/2@7 3/4c. for 12 lbs. and 7 3/4@7 1/2c. for 14 lbs. average; 2,000 pickled shoulders, 5 3/4c.; 4,000 pickled hams, 9 3/4@10 1/2c.

BEEF.—Firm; city extra India mess, tcs., \$15@15.50; barreled extra mess, \$8@8.50; packet, \$9@10; family, \$10.50@11.50.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Memberships sold at \$225.

Proposed for membership: Ashley Bigelow (flour), Wallace E. McCaw (cotton oil), Geo. Underwood Kirkpatrick (commission merchant), Edward J. C. Sleass (brokerage).

New members: Henry B. West, Frank Brewer, F. G. Hopkins.

Visitors: Hans Japp, Hamburg; W. H. Bliss, H. F. Davis, Duluth; H. W. Comes, E. H. Reed, W. C. Knight, E. C. Renick, Frederick Pleasants, D. J. Donovan, J. H. Miles, Chicago.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Shoe and Leather Reporter.)

CHICAGO.

	1904.
Native steers, spready	12 1/2@13 1/2
Native steers, heavy	— @11
Native steers, light	— @10
Texas steers, heavy	— @11 1/2
Texas steers, light	— @10 1/2
Butt-branded steers	— @10
Colorado steers	— @9 1/2
Native cows, over 55 lbs.	— @10
Native cows, under 55 lbs.	— @9 1/2
Branded cows	— @9 1/2
Native bulls	— @9
Branded bulls	— @7 1/2
Pates, per 100 lbs.	— @85
Trimmings, per 100 lbs.	— @75
No. 1 heavy steers	— @9 1/2
No. 2 heavy steers	— @8 1/2
Side-branded steers, flat	8 @9 1/2
Side-branded cows, flat	7 1/2@8 1/2
No. 1 heavy cows	— @8 1/2
No. 1 buff hides	— @8 1/2
No. 1 ex. light hides	— @8 1/2
No. 2 buff hides	7 1/2@7 1/2
Bulls, flat	— @7 1/2
No. 1 calfskins	12 1/2@12 1/2
No. 1 kips	10 1/2@10 1/2
Deacon skins, each	62 1/2@82 1/2
Slunks, each	40 @60
Horsehides, each	— @3.55

Sheep Pelts.

Green salted pelts, p'ker lambs	1.20 @1.25
Green salted packer sheep	1.30 @1.35
Green salted country pelts	.85 @1.10
Dry pelts, Montana, butchers' full woolled	.12 @ 12 1/2
Dry pelts, Utah butchers' full woolled	.11 3/4 12
Dry pelts, Wyoming butchers' full woolled	— @ 12
Dry pelts, Colorado and New Mexico, butchers' fair run	— @ 11
Dry flint shearlings, good stock	10 1/2@11
Dry flint shearlings, damaged	3 @ 7
Dry murrains, Montanas and Utahs	12 1/2@ 12 1/2
Dry murrains, Colorados	.11 @ 12

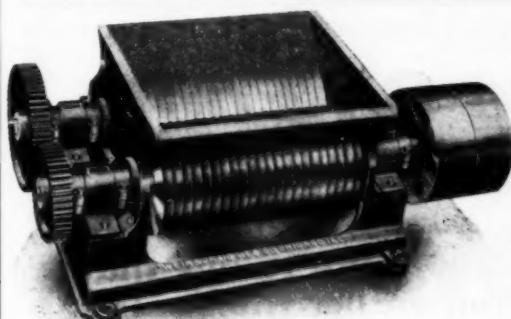
BOSTON.
Dry—Selected.

California	21@25. 19 @—
Southern	.13 @14
San Antonio	.18 @—
Texas	21@28. 17 @17 1/2

Weir & Craig Manufacturing Co.

2420-2440 Wallace St., CHICAGO

PACKING HOUSE MACHINERY of every description



Machine is intended to cut oleo and other fats prior to going to washing and cooling vats, thus admitting of thorough washing and faster cooling, as well as materially assisting feeding of hasher to its full capacity. The capacity of this fat cutter is limited only by feed.

Write us for prices and particulars of any kind of machinery, conveyors, track work, trucks, etc., you may need.

Salted.

Brighton abattoir steers	9 1/4@—
Brighton abattoir steers, butt-branded	8 1/4@—
Brighton abattoir cows	8 1/2@—
New England cows, green	6 @ 6 1/2
New England cows, salted	8 @ 8 1/2
New England steers, salted	9 @—

Wet Salted.

Southern	35@40. 7 1/4@—
Texas ox and cow	60@70. 7 1/4@—
Western cows	8 1/4@ 8 1/2
Western seconds	7 1/4@—
Extremes	8 1/4@—
Extremes seconds	7 1/4@—

Calfskins.

Dairy	55@ 60
4 to 5 lbs.	75@ 80
5 to 7 lbs.	90@ 95
7 to 9 lbs.	1.20@1.25
9 to 12 lbs.	1.55@1.65
12 to 16 lbs.	1.75@1.80
16 to 25 lbs.	2.10@2.20

NEW YORK.
Selected.

City natives—60 lbs. and over	—@11
City butt brands—60 lbs. and over	—@ 9 1/2
City Colorados—60 lbs. and over	—@ 9 1/2
City bulls—all weights	8 1/4@—
City cows—all weights	8 1/2@ 9 1/2

City Calfskins.

5-7	\$1.12 1/2
7-9	1.42 1/2
9-12	1.67 1/2
Country Calfskins.	
5-7	\$1.00@1.02 1/2
7-9	1.30@1.32 1/2
9-12	1.60@1.62 1/2

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

In the early part of the week, the market remained firm with little change in prices. The last two days, however, market is easier. The decline in asking prices is only about 1/2c., but in order to sell, a greater decline than this would have to be accepted. The amount of business done is still small and with Europe out of it, the market is very narrow. The market is therefore a rather speculative one at present and whenever the buyers withdraw, the prices easily sag off.

In crude oil there has been a great deal more offered during the last few days, and the mills are willing to accept somewhat lower prices. The local refiners, however, have correspondingly reduced their bids so there is still little business being accomplished.

The New York market to-day closed rather weak and we quote as follows:

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, January, 36 1/2c. asked and 36c. bid; do., February, 36 1/2c. asked and 36c. bid; do., March, 36 1/2c. asked and 36c. bid; do., May, 37c. asked and 36 1/2c. bid; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 39c. to 39 1/2c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 39c. to 39 1/2c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 39c. to 39 1/2c.; Prime crude oil in tanks in the southeast, 30c. asked and 28 1/2c. bid; do., in the Mississippi valley, 30c. asked and 28 1/2c. bid; do., in Texas, 30c. asked and 28 1/2c. bid.

CO-OPERATION IN EGYPT.

The sale of eggs in combination began in the province of Hanover, Germany, in 1896, and at present there are in that province ninety-five associations for that purpose, says the "Government Crop." Of these thirty-five operate on their own account, and the remainder are allied with other associations—friendly societies, co-operative dairies, or agricultural societies. The business of one of these associations amounts to nearly \$20,000 a year.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly

Review

TALLOW.—The eastern markets had not sympathized with the late upward tendency at the west, where $1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. advanced prices were paid early in the week, yet the eastern markets may be regarded as fairly steadily held at the decline of $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. for the week.

The West ran up more because of the exporters and soapmakers buying there in a degree to clean up the offerings of desirable grades, which were of a moderate order.

The steady buying over the West was encouraged by a very full amount of business in soaps and the firm position of the English markets; therefore, it was an actual need. Moreover, it had a confident tone from the late falling off in productions. For compound lard purposes the buying interest is not especially significant, although there is probably a little more demand from those sources than had previously latterly and because of the steady holding of oleo stearine. The later reports from the West show a reaction to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for prime packers'. The eastern markets are quiet, because the soapmakers here feel that prices for the tallow are full high and that there is less need of anxiety on their part over the future. Moreover, they are somewhat influenced by a falling off in export demand and some thought on their part that they will for awhile at least have less competition for supplies here on the part of England. But on Thursday two local soapmakers bought fully 700 hds. city, at a decline to 5c.

The season is close at hand when continental markets will have their regular supplies of peanut, sesame and other oils, and a good volume of them could be had this season, aside from expected large offerings of linseed. Therefore, that the continental markets are likely to have diminished demands upon England for supplies of tallow, and England less urgent for supplies in this country, and notwithstanding the positions of palm

oil and cotton oil. The advance in the English markets has not been latterly relatively with that in this country. The London sale on Wednesday was unchanged for beef, and 3d. higher for mutton, with 1,000 casks offered and half of it sold.

There was a fair supply of city, hhd., tallow to be had for delivery in the remainder of this month, exceeding 800 hds.

Edible is at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for city, with fully 500 tierces sold at 5c.

Country made had been held back rather freely, but is now coming forward; it finds a very fair sale to the soapmakers; sales for the week of 275,000 pounds, in lots, $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., as to quality, with some nice kettle lots above the outside prices.

The western markets have had sales of about 1,800 tierces, where packers' was held at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c., and city renderers at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c., but has since declined to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for the packers'.

OLEO STEARINE.—The compound makers seem well satisfied by their late buying on needs for January, and while they are likely to display more interest over February deliveries they are not anticipating the market. The general look of affairs, therefore, is quiet. The city pressers hold firm; most of them will not sell even the January delivery at $6\frac{1}{4}$ c., and they are decidedly steady on February delivery. There are occasional lots of out-of-town made to be had at $6\frac{1}{4}$ c., and this is the best price bid for any make, and not much wanted at that. Sale of 200 barrels at $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. The western markets are a trifle easier, where about 1,000,000 pounds were offered at equal to $6\frac{1}{2}$ c., and it was said here that afterwards 500,000 pounds could have obtained in Chicago as low as $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.

LARD STEARINE.—Nothing of moment done; quoted at $8@8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

OLEO OIL.—Rotterdam has had better demands on actual needs, where the price is unchanged. Quoted at 48 florins. New York quotes choice at $8\frac{1}{4}$ c., prime at $6\frac{1}{4}$ c., low grade at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. Neutral lard is barely steady; quoted at 49 florins in Rotterdam.

GREASE.—Shippers have been moderate buyers. The tone is quite strong; yellow, $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; bone and house, $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; "B" white, 5c.; fine white, $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

GREASE STEARINE. has sold at an advance to 5c. for yellow, and is quoted at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for white.

CORN OIL. is higher on account of the increased cost of other soap materials. Car lots quoted at $\$4@\4.05 .

PALM OIL.—The undertone is slightly weaker because the reports from the other side are more in favor of buyers. Stocks are so small here that prices are hardly changed. Red quoted at $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c., and Lagos at $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Still favors sellers, with a moderate trading. Ceylon spot, $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.; January to March shipments 5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Cochin, spot, $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c., and shipments at 6c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trading is very moderate and in a jobbing way; 20 cold test, $97@98$ c.; 30 cold test, $85@86$ c.; 40 cold test, 67 c.; prime, $53@54$ c.; dark, 46c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Firm in price; quoted at 5c. per pound.

LARD OIL.—There is a freer business in small lots at firm prices. Prime quoted at $60@62$ c.

HEREFORD BREEDER DEAD.

T. A. Simpson, a famous Hereford breeder, associated for twenty-one years with Charles Gudgell, at Independence, Mo., is dead at the age of 83 years.

Are You Contemplating

Starting up a Plant or Adding
to your old one? & & &
& & If so, write us about

These are our specialties. The demand has been created by duplicate and triplicate orders. These mean but one thing—**SATISFACTION**—and that means many things to you. Write us.

H. W. DOPP CO.,

1300-1310 Niagara St.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Crutchers, Presses, Frames.

Prime Green Olive Oil Foots

UNCLE SAM BRAND

QUALITY, THE SUPREME TEST

They cost a little more than ordinary Foots but if you buy "UNCLE SAM BRAND" you will be so pleased with the results that you will forget the price and always remember the quality

Welch, Holme & Clark Co., 383 WEST STREET
New York City

COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Slightly Tamer Situation—Demands Moderate and Chiefly to Protect Short Sales—Consumption, However, Freer by Soapmakers—Compound Makers' Wants of a Conservative Order—Seed Supplies Increasing Moderately.

The compound makers who had bought moderate quantities previously for a couple of weeks have within the last few days been very quiet, and it has not transpired that they have taken since the date of our previous review more than small lots of the oil.

But the soapmakers are looking around in a rather more urgent way for supplies, although it is not probable that they would take more than quantities needed for prompt use.

The reason for the soapmakers' demands for the oil is chiefly on account of a very good trading in cottonseed oil soaps.

But there would be a desire to buy the cotton oil at around current prices by most soapmakers, or those who use the oil at all, on account of the now fairly favorable trading basis for the oil to them as against the prices of tallow.

In other words, the position is changed from that which prevailed two or three weeks since in the further advance in the market values for tallow, while cotton oil is essentially in price as quoted some time since.

The best packers' tallow had gone up in Chicago to 5½c., although subsequently reacting a little to 5½c., and the city renderers there to 5½c., while in New York city hogshead tallow is practically at 5½c., with a charge for the packages, and which makes the city, in tierces, at 5½c.

Here, then, was a clean difference of ½c. per pound in the prices of tallow and cotton oil, which latter is at practically 5c. per pound; and as this is about the ordinary relation of prices of the two products there are expectations of an even more vigorous consumption of the oil by the soapmakers. The tallow markets, however, towards the close of the week became easier, with city hds. selling down to 5c.

But the compound lard people, upon whom reliance is chiefly placed in most seasons for absorptions of large quantities of the oil, have nothing at present stimulating from the compound lard business to take hold of the oil supplies in other than a conservative way.

The demands for lard still run in good degree on the pure product, although they would be turned from it to the compounds in the event of a more material advance in the prices of the pure lard.

The possibilities of a larger want than at present of cotton oil by the compound makers, and because of the strong statistical position of pure lard makes the oil market a little uncertain for the later deliveries unless the oil production becomes materially larger than is at present promised for it.

If the cotton oil has been used up thus far this season rather closely, with the consideration that up to this time both the soapmakers and compound makers have been very reserved buyers of it, and for actual needs, while the export trading in it has been materially less than that of last year, it would be a natural deduction that if there are quickened demands from the home consumers, and which would be an outcome if tallow remains at its current prices, or the lard position holds its prospects, that a decidedly larger production of the oil would be needed than is indicated as probable by the extent of the seed supplies now coming to hand.

Take the South, as a whole, the mills are getting 30 per cent. less seed than even at this time last year. But it cannot be said that all of the mills are disposed to pay the late advance to \$18 per ton for the seed, and this may check some deliveries of it. Indeed, the larger mills have declined, as yet, to meet the sensitive seed prices, as paid by other mills, as they can see no material profit with the current prices of the oil and meal. Some of these mills prefer to stand in the market and buy the oil as it may be offered by other mills rather than produce it themselves extensively with the present prices of seed. The mills, many of them, are necessarily running on half time.

There are some of the small mills, in their anxiety to get seed supplies, paying up to \$20 per ton, and we have heard of one or two instances in the Carolinas of as high as \$23 paid for the seed.

The time is rapidly going by for expectations of large seed supplies.

As yet in some sections there are ample quantities of seed to be had; this will not be an exhibit two weeks hence. Indeed, the conclusion is that seed to be had at all freely must be bought at once, especially if full quantities of a prime grade of it is needed.

The point we made last week that the seed supply was being prepared for fertilizing purposes at least two weeks earlier this year

than in ordinary seasons, and that about 50 per cent. of it in many sections had been thus used, and because of the disposition all over the South to get the cotton crop seeded quickly this season, is emphasized this week by various reports from the South.

It is a cotton oil season unlike any had before. There had been a few weeks since in most States—Arkansas, Tennessee, some sections of the Mississippi Valley, and the Carolinas excepted—plenty of seed for all ordinary needs; at that time the mills could not offer a price, considering the prices of oil and meal that would have prompted the planters to sell. The oil production has remained moderate; therefore, the prices of the oil have been very well sustained in face of a consumption sharply less than of ordinary volume.

One reason why there is a possibility of compound makers' wants being larger for cottonseed oil before the season for it closes, is found in the steady loss of production of pure lard from the weight of the hogs arriving at the packing centers.

It looks as if the hog supply of the country was being rushed forward; thus take the average weights of the hogs received at Chicago last week, and they are under those ordinarily for the time of the year, or 204 pounds, and which is 6 pounds lighter than the weights of those received in the previous week.

The farmers hold their grain supplies rather than those of livestock, and because of expectations of getting better value for corn and wheat in marketing than in feeding them. It is doubtful if in many Western sections even now, it pays to feed corn, as we hear of decidedly better than regular market prices asked for the grain where the farmers are compelled to buy it.

And despite the materially larger number of hogs received latterly at the packing points the stocks of lard hardly grow, while they are of a very small order. By this time of the season accumulations of the lard should take place to provide against future needs of it.

It could hardly be expected that pure lard prices would much more materially favor selling interests until the winter supply of hogs are more freely forward; at the same time they have a good undertone.

The market for the cotton oil for the week has been a trifle easier at the seaboard, and in instances it has been so at some of the mill points. But in most of the mill sections there is marked indisposition to sell; indeed, a fair proportion of the mills have not much of the oil to sell. Some of the mills believe that the market will, ultimately, be more in their favor and they are talking for their small holdings even above the cur-

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rent prices, while others, finding slow demands, are placing small lots of crude as it is produced at slight concessions; thus several tanks of crude were sold down to 29½c. in the Southeast and at 29c. in the Valley. Yet 30c. is nearer the held market prices at those points, and even to 31c. and more asked for large lots.

The New York market has sold down to 36½c. for January delivery, for prime yellow, and at 37½c. for May delivery, and this may be called ½c. lower. There were 1,400 bbls. for January sold at 36½c., and 500 bbls. for May at 37½c.

The foreign markets continue demands for edible oils for moderate quantities, and require prompt shipments, while they neglect future deliveries. The time is close at hand when the soapmakers on the Continent will get their various other oils, and they decline to pay the prices here for cotton oil. Indeed, the shipments of linseed have been steadily enormous, and it is upon the large extent of the linseed supplies in Europe that

little hope is had of demands thence for cotton oil. The volume of the linseed shipments to Europe for last year was 6,413,000 quarters, against 4,397,000 quarters in the previous year. For the current season the India crop of linseed has favorable prospects, and Argentina promises an increase over last years' surplus of it of 150,000 tons. The olive crop has turned out a good one, as was implied it would in these columns several weeks since. There have been sales of 700 bbls., winter yellow, in lots, at 40@41c., and 600 bbls., white at 39½@40c.

The Hull (England) market is 1½d. lower for the week; quoted at 19s. 6d.

The Indiana Live Stock Breeders' Association has been formed as a result of the congress of industrial interests at Indianapolis last week. The association is formed of representatives of four cattle breeders' associations, three hog-raisers' associations and the state wool-growers' body.

TRUE NAME IS GOOD ENOUGH.

The substitution of fancy foreign labels on good American food products, as reputable as any in the world under their own names, is reported by United States Consul Covert at Lyons, France. He says Chicago hams come to central France through England, where they are smoked, bearing the mark "Jambon de York," and are consumed as English hams. A merchant in the pork business stated in this Consulate one day that, of his knowledge, sausages had been received in Lyons from Chicago and re-shipped to New York and other places as the famous "Sauvignon de Lyon." Caviare is sent from Sandusky, Ohio, to Hamburg and St. Petersburg, where it is packed in small tin cans and sold all over Europe as the best sort of "prime Russian caviare."

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PATENTS.

No. 745,353. Hide-working machine. Albert A. Hutchinson, Winchester, Mass. Filed November 3, 1902. Serial No. 129,974.

No. 745,545. Method of cutting can ends. John Lee, San Francisco, Cal. Filed December 12, 1902. Serial No. 134,998.

No. 745,601. Sterilizing and drying apparatus. Ludwig L. Gross, Petaluma, Cal. Filed April 15, 1903. Serial No. 152,700.

No. 745,647. Means for fastening jar-caps. Richard Muro, Seattle, Wash. Filed May 18, 1903. Serial No. 157,584.

No. 745,845. Case for dried meats. George W. Holman, Alliance, Ohio. Filed July 22, 1903. Serial No. 166,620.

No. 745,921. Apparatus for evaporating liquids. George Stade, Gross Wusterwitz, Germany. Filed February 4, 1903. Serial No. 141,895.

No. 745,925. Cotton-chopper. Howard C. Stringfellow, Shreveport, La. Filed March 7, 1903. Serial No. 146,730.

No. 745,992. Means for delivering cattle. Hartog Bargeboer, Wunstorf, Germany. Filed July 7, 1903. Serial No. 164,557.

No. 746,016. Milk product resembling cheese and process of making same. Joseph H. Campbell, New York, N. Y. Filed January 27, 1903. Serial No. 140,739.

No. 746,041. Weight for use in picking-vat. Charles G. Deibel, St. Louis, Mo. Filed March 16, 1903. Serial No. 147,964.

No. 746,081. Cheese-cutter. Alfred H. Hill, Sterling, Mass. assignor of one-half to Harrison W. Rugg, Sterling, Mass. Filed June 30, 1903. Serial No. 163,693.

No. 746,144. Machine for treating or skins. Franklin J. Perkins, Woburn, Mass., assignor to Vaughn-Rood Machine Co., Portland, Me. Filed September 12, 1903. Serial No. 172,857.

No. 746,150. Machine for creasing leather. Henry L. Plummer, Jr., and Charles D. Witherspoon, Petersburg, Va. Filed March 13, 1903. Serial No. 147,656.

No. 746,164. Barrel holding and dumping apparatus. Charles E. Ringrose, Alma Center, Wis. Filed July 31, 1903. Serial No. 167,789.

No. 746,302. Screening-separator. Albert N. Dodge, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Herman R. Mueller, Chicago, Ill. Filed June 22, 1903. Serial No. 162,546.

No. 746,326. Apparatus for filling cans. Henry J. Hain, Chicago, Ill., assignor of one-half to the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, a corporation of Ohio. Filed March 28, 1903. Serial No. 149,931.

No. 746,421. Apparatus for destroying refuse. George Watson, Leeds, England. Filed April 1, 1903. Serial No. 150,516.

No. 746,484. Apparatus for manufacturing soap. Alfred Flagendorf, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed September 5, 1903. Serial No. 172,130.

No. 746,486. Elevator-bucket. Samuel E. Flock, Joplin, Mo. Filed June 20, 1903. Serial No. 162,428.

No. 746,564. Capping-machine for friction-top cans. Frank Neal, Detroit, Mich., assignor to Acme White Lead and Color Works, Detroit, Mich., a corporation of Michigan. Filed April 25, 1903. Serial No. 154,254.

No. 746,638. Fatty substance and process

of making same. Oscar Liebreich, Berlin, Germany. Original application filed June 7, 1901. Serial No. 63,637. Divided and this application filed June 12, 1903. Serial No. 151,230.

No. 748,025. Horizontal band-saw. Charles C. Stewart, Campville, Conn. Filed February 5, 1903. Serial No. 142,028.

No. 748,138. Press for oleaginous substances. George W. Zoder and William P. Hayne, Boyce, La. Filed November 18, 1902. Serial No. 131,875.

No. 748,181. Treating-tank. Charles S. Goessmann, Worcester, Mass., assignor to Vellumoid Paper Co., a corporation of West Virginia. Filed September 13, 1902. Serial No. 123,213.

No. 748,317. Lubricant and process of making same. Scott A. Smith, Providence, R. I. Filed May 28, 1903. Serial No. 159,121.

No. 738,387. Bag-holder. William Lilly, Tilsonburg, Canada. Filed October 1, 1903. Serial No. 175,396.

No. 748,414. Filling and emptying apparatus for vacuum-driers. Emil Passburg, Berlin, Germany. Filed May 5, 1903. Serial No. 155,768.

No. 748,478. Animal shears. Walter M. Cahill, Winona, Minn. Filed January 26, 1903. Serial No. 140,532.

No. 784,480. Sausage-stuffer. Robert L. Eby and Joseph W. Weaver, Lebanon, Pa.; said Weaver assignor to said Eby. Filed February 13, 1903. Serial No. 143,180.

No. 748,500. Bag-filler. John Heinrich and Frank Probst, Kansas City, Mo. Filed May 9, 1903. Serial No. 156,467.

No. 748,523. Process for manufacturing manure from a patine. Wilhelm Palmaer, Stockholm, Sweden. Filed December 23, 1902. Serial No. 136,398.

No. 748,545. Barrel-feeding apparatus for barrel-washing machines. Rudolph Troehler, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed July 24, 1901. Serial No. 69,574.

No. 746,662. Can-heading machine. Joseph Black and Frank J. Smith, San Francisco, Cal. Filed September 4, 1902. Serial No. 122,111.

No. 746,685. Cattle-guard. Wallace E. Dement and David N. Prendergast, Blaine, Wash. Filed August 5, 1903. Serial No. 168,368.

No. 746,696. Food-chopper. Julius C. Hall, Wallingford, Conn. Filed May 6, 1903. Serial No. 155,803.

No. 746,713. Fertilizer-distributer. Richard H. Langston, Ebenezer, S. C. Filed May 29, 1903. Serial No. 159,277.

No. 746,881. Hulling-machine. Fred N. Root, Kalamazoo, Mich. Filed April 14, 1902. Serial No. 102,863.

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LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO.

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Commission Company.)

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle the first three days this week, 68,025, against 53,431 the same period last week, showing an increase of 14,594; the heavy run Monday was a general surprise to the trade. Official receipts were 44,123, and with one exception the run was the largest on record, the previous largest single day's receipts being 44,445. The supply at the outside markets was moderate. The demand was good from all sources—export orders fairly large, and eastern shipping concerns were also free buyers. Local buyers bought freely and the market was quite active at the general decline of 10 to 15c. The proportion of choice cattle was not large and this kind met with ready sale at a decline of 10c. from last Friday's quotations. Plain and medium kinds were generally 15c. lower and sales in some cases show a decline of 20c. per cwt. from the high point of last week. 16 loads of western Herefords and shorthorn steers, all from the same feed-lot in Nebraska, sold early at \$5.65, averaging 1,333 to 1,363 lbs. One load of 1,400-lb. Angus sold at \$5.70, which was the top of the market. Not many sales reported over \$5.25. Bulk of the good to choice export and shipping steers, av. 1,150 to 1,550 lbs, sold from \$4.85 to \$5.15. Bulk of the good killing steers, 1,100 to 1,400 lbs.; sold from \$4.50 to \$4.80; fair grades, \$4 to \$4.40, and the poor kinds, \$3.70 to \$3.90, with inferior light killers down to \$3. The supply of native butcher stock was very large, and prices declined 15 to 25c. per cwt.—values being 25 to 40c. per cwt. lower than the high point of last week. Bulk of the good fat cows and heifers sold from \$2.80 to \$3.25. Choice cows and heifers, \$3.35 to \$4.25—although only very few sold over \$3.00. Bulk of the beef cows, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Choice bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.10. Bulk of the fat bulls, \$3.25 to \$3.60; fair, \$2.60 to \$3; bolognas, \$2.35 to \$2.90, and common light bulls, \$1.50 to \$2. Canners and cutter sold from \$1.10 to \$2.60. Veal calves, 25c. lower with tops at \$6.50 and bulk of the ground fat calves around \$6. Poor to medium, \$5 to \$5.75 and heavy calves \$3 to \$4.50. Stockers and feeders in small proportion, with tops at \$4.20, and bulk of the fair to good stockers and feeders from \$3.30 to \$3.85. Official receipts Tuesday, 6,902. The market was slow and weak at Monday's decline. Veal calves declined 25c. per cwt. Butcher stock was weak and 10c. lower. Estimated receipts to-day, 17,000. Trains arrived in fairly good season and the entire supply changed hands on a basis of Monday's prices.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs the first three days this week, 120,538, being about 11,500 less than the same period last week. Official receipts Monday, 63,153. The market opened 10 to 15c. lower, but the demand was good and after 9 o'clock the market began to show strength and the close was quite active with the supply well cleared. Best heavy hogs sold at \$4.90. Light hogs, \$4.75. Mixed packing hogs, \$4.45 to \$4.75, with bulk of the sales, \$4.65 to \$4.70. There was a liberal proportion of light weights among the offerings. Heavy packers sold from \$4.45 to \$4.85, with bulk \$4.80 to \$4.85. Choice heavy shippers, \$4.65 to \$4.90. Best hogs Monday, \$4.95. Receipts Tuesday, 27,385. Market active and strong to 5c. higher. Tops, \$6. The average cost price of hogs Tuesday was \$4.77, against \$4.74 Monday and \$4.77 a week ago and \$6.57 a year ago. Estimated receipts to-day, 30,000. Market active and 10 to 15c. higher, with tops at \$5.12½ against 5c. yesterday. Bulk of the mixed packing hogs from \$4.80 to \$4.95. Mediums and butchers largely from \$4.90 to \$5.05. Heavy packers principally \$4.95 to \$5.10. Selected bacon weights largely around \$4.90. Choice heavy shippers, \$5 to \$5.10.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep the first three days this week, 70,239, being asked about 10,500 more than the same period last week.

Heavy sheep are in strong demand for export at 25c. per cwt. higher than last week's prices, sales largely around \$4.75 for export wethers. Handy weight sheep in good demand at steady prices. Best native lambs sold up to \$6.25, but the market is 15c. lower to-day. Fat ewes sold largely from \$4 to \$4.25, both natives and westerns, and a plainer kind of ewes to the killers at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Cull ewes to-day \$2 to \$2.50. There is a good demand in the mutton trade and with moderate receipts, present prices should be well maintained.

KANSAS CITY.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

CATTLE.—Receipts this week were 41,100; last week, 35,800; same week last year, 40,300. Beef steers sold lower Monday, but close the week unchanged from a week ago, having made up the loss. She stuff is a fraction under a week ago. Stockers and feeders averaged higher this week than any week this winter. General conditions in the cattle trade have improved notably since the holidays, packers buy more freely, and there is a better outside demand for killing stuff. Country demand is better recently also, and markets for the past two weeks have not exhibited the weakness and drag so common during the later part of November and December. Top steers, \$5; veal calves, \$6.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 47,500; last week, 46,600; same week last year, 44,000. Hog values gained first days of the week, but have lost ground the last two days, including to-day. Five dollars was reached for the top Wednesday, but top price to-day is \$4.87, a small gain over the price the same day last week. Heavy hogs have been favored all the week, and weights below 220 lbs. are barely steady with a week ago. Bulk of the sales to-day, \$4.65 to \$4.80.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 20,300; last week, 20,500; same week last year, 17,300. The sheep situation is most encouraging. Prices just now are at the top notch of the season, and even higher than the exceptional markets at this time last year. Local prices are relatively higher than at other markets on account of not enough sheep arriving for packers to secure the proper proportion of mutton. Western yearlings bring \$5.50; lambs, \$6; wethers, \$4.50; ewes, \$4.25. No feeding stock is coming, although inquiry for same is large.

HIDES are lower. Green salted, 7c.; horse hides, \$2@3; dry flint butcher, 14½c.; under 16 lbs., 12c.; dry flints sheep pelts, 9½c.

Packers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	5,224	18,008	4,790
Cudahy	5,430	8,390	1,782
Fowler	1,433	3,936	561
Ruddy	667	213	422
Schwarzchild	3,561	7,442	2,931
Swift	7,342	8,353	7,466

ST. JOSEPH

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

What commission men were afraid of and what they warned the country of two weeks ago, when prices made the sensational advance from the low time, occurred last week, in that supplies of cattle were liberal and the trend of prices lower at all points, which caused a sympathetic break in the market here of mostly 15 to 25c. for common and medium kinds and steady to 10c. lower for the good offerings, which was followed by a 10 to 15c. decline Monday. Nothing toppy was at hand, but desirable grades brought \$5.10. The cow and heifer market was also on the toboggan, prices being lowered 15 to 25c. with supplies fairly liberal of good corn grades and the demand good at the lower range of values. Bulls and stags lost 10 to 25c. Veal calves advanced 75c. to \$1 within two weeks. Under moderate receipts and a good strong inquiry from both the yard traders and country buyers, a quick clearance of stockers and feeders was made on each day, with prices ruling at 35 to 65c. higher than two weeks ago.

Packers were eager buyers of hogs last week, but they approved every opportunity to break the market, although they just as readily put prices up under moderate to light receipts. The market finished up last week higher, but under big supplies at all points. Monday all of the gain was wiped out, although values were on a par with those of last week to-day. The quality and the average weight showed no marked change with the past several weeks.

The high prices of the season ruled in the sheep division to-day, when Colorado lambs sold up to \$6, Kansas-fed western wethers at \$5.25 and ewes from the same feed lots at \$4.25. The market last week ruled 10 to 15c. higher for good lambs and yearlings and steady to strong for other kinds, with the demand strong at the better range of values. The bulk of the offerings were from the feed lots of Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa, with a fair sprinkling from Missouri and Iowa.

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CHICAGO SECTION



THE NEW ST. LOUIS PACKING VENTURE

A new organization has been formed in St. Louis bearing the name of the St. Louis Union Packing Company. This institution, which is ostensibly a union of cattlemen and packers, is a practical application of theories long since deemed tenable by many of the leading men of the two industries. It is, however, independent and distinct from a certain "national independent" movement that has failed thus far to appeal to the hard-headed, far-sighted cattlemen who were approached by the promoters. Yet in no sense is it a menace to any needed class of business men, nor is it in its conception a radical departure from established methods.

No one abreast of the times should be startled by this innovation in the packing house trade where progress has followed steadily in the wake of application of new thought to antiquated ideas. All will watch this movement with interest. The St. Louis Union Packing Company, moving apparently along the lines of least resistance, when properly launched, promise to become an approved model, which after a thorough trial and with minor modifications may lead to the development of a new type packer. The basic idea is socialistic in theory. The men identified with this project have not buckled on their armor in defiance of any established concern, nor are they clamoring for fight with any of their rivals in trade. They will engage in this business primarily, it goes without saying, to make money, and secondarily with a view of settling the mooted question: Whether a packing house conducted on new lines embracing in its legitimate province the dual interests, if such interests can occupy common ground, of live stock producer and packer, can be managed so as to show a balance on the right side of both ledgers? That they believe this a possible achievement is vouchsafed by the investment of a large sum of their money.

The new St. Louis company is about to begin operations on the premises of the old packing plant located at Bremen avenue and Second street. The house has been renovated thoroughly and is in first class condition. A number of alterations are being made so that abundant guarantee exists of an economical production. With installation of some minor machinery and motors, the house will be in a position to take care of from 800 to 1,000 cattle, and a similar amount of hogs daily.

The Independent Stock Yards Company, which has leased this property from the Wiggins Ferry Company, sublease it at a nominal rental to the St. Louis Union Packing Company. Tracks are being laid along Bremen avenue, where the loading dock of

the plant is situated. About 200 refrigerating cars will be utilized by this company in the beginning, to which amount addition will be made as the requirements appear.

The St. Louis Union Packing Company is incorporated and capitalized at one million dollars, sixty per cent. of which has been subscribed. The stockholders represent cattle interests of the States of Kansas, Oklahoma, and a number of the former officers of a local company. Mr. John Landergin, known throughout Sumner County, Kas., simply as "John," is one of the directors, and will buy the cattle for the packing house. E. H. Barber will act as manager of the sales department of this concern. Among the prominent stockholders is found the name of L. Dahlman, who is said to own a block of \$100,000 worth of stock.

There is a touch of life and strength to the new lessees of the Wiggins Ferry Company's stock yards, which should not be misunderstood. The man at the helm of the Independent Stock Yards Company of St. Louis, as the new company is to be known, is a successful business man who has had some experience with live cattle, more with its products. In explaining to the western representative of The National Provisioner how he became interested in this institution, J. H. Wollbrinck said: "The location of these yards south of the Merchant's Bridge, and readily accessible to the ferries of the Wiggins Company should guarantee shippers a saving of several hours, consequently less shrinkage and a better price for their cattle. This was one of the reasons which attracted me to this proposition."

The yards have a capacity of about 4,000 cattle and 8,000 hogs, and are modern in every respect. The sheds are covered all over, so that the stock is assured a solid bedding. A number of consignments of native stock will no doubt be made direct to the packing company, but it is the aim of the Independent Stock Yards to transact business in the same manner as is observed at other points. Yardage will be charged at the current rates per capita, and indications point that with the demand from the packing house and the presence of a number of order buyers the Independent yards will grow into an active and solid market.

One of the first things which will be done as soon as the yards have opened for business will be the organization of a Live Stock Exchange. Several out of town commission and local houses will be represented by local agents, and all the details for the buying and selling of stock are in their hands.

WISCONSIN'S CHEESE OUTPUT.

Annual report shows that Wisconsin produces yearly 3,500 carloads of cheese, the product of 1,000,000 cows.

NOTES FROM MISSOURI.

Gus. V. Brecht left for Europe a short time ago. While abroad Mr. Brecht will inspect the European agencies of his concern. His mission also includes the extension of a personal invitation to as many of the customers and friends of the Gus. V. Brecht Supply Company as will consider a visit to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The Gus. V. Brecht Company will entertain their guests in the royal Brecht style. Preparations are now being made to equip commodious quarters for their reception and stay during their sojourn in St. Louis. A special bureau of information will be conducted by the Brechts for the convenience of their friends. Through it accommodation can be secured by those who are not already provided for by the company.

The Gus. V. Brecht Supply Company is erecting a three story building in which will be manufactured exclusively fixtures, etc., for the World's Fair. The exposition management has placed a large number of orders with the house. In addition to this the Brechts will have a display of conspicuous grandeur in the agricultural building. The 1904 calendar of the Brechts' shows the unique and excellent portrayal of the laughing pig. The calendar is printed in seven colors.

For many years F. J. Bingham filled the post of general manager and general sales agent of the American Insulating Material Mfg. Company acceptably. During his stay with this concern he enjoyed the full confi-

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FRED K. HIGGIE
COMPANY

35 So. Water St., Chicago

dence of the firms with which he did business. Recently he has established himself at 518 North Third street, St. Louis, as general western sales manager of the National Waterproofering Company, of Camden, New Jersey, and the Holtin-Collins Company, of Philadelphia. Mr. Bingham carries a complete line of insulating and coated duplex papers, and is in a position to fill orders promptly.

Thomas W. Crouch, president of the St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company, is expected to return from Georgia this week. In his absence A. N. Traeder is in supreme command.

Charles Heil's former packing house at 39th street and Chouteau avenue is to be rebuilt, enlarged and equipped with modern machinery. This plant is under the control of the Bishoffs. Gus. Bishoff, Jr., has charge of the active management. The Bishoffs do their killing at the present time on the premises of the new St. Louis Union Packing Company.

The American Insulating Material Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, are about to expand and take in a number of well equipped and well organized plants distributed throughout the country. F. O. Sawyer will remain as general manager and take charge of the executive branch of the business.

F. M. Williams, the expert on crushing and pulverizing, is if anything, versatile and when history is properly written, he will figure not only as a crusher, but as an eminent divorce lawyer of the State of Missouri. It is due to this constant application to pulverizing and the study of the divorce statute that his doctors have ordered him to repair to the orange groves of Florida and thence to the gem of the Antilles where he will, no doubt, surrounded by the señoritas, continue his research in pulverizing and the readjustment of conjugal infelicities.

ALLBRIGHT-NELL CO.,
4013 Wentworth Avenue - Chicago
WEIR & CRAIG MFG. CO.,
2421 Wallace Street - Chicago
Special Agents Hurford's Hog Hoist



Exclusive agents for Europe and South America. Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., 26-28 Alberstrasse, Hamburg, Germany.
O. P. Hurford's Hog Hoist
FOR SMALL PACKERS
537 Rialto Building
CHICAGO, ILL.

Great activity prevails at the establishment of the Ruemmeli-Dawley Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis. This firm is building a great deal of machinery for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

President John A. J. Schultz, of the Schultz Belting Company, is suffering with cataract in both eyes.

Mr. Tolman has succeeded G. H. Norden as publicity manager for N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company. Mr. Tolman is a bright, energetic young man who promises to push this department with vigor and intelligence.

John H. Lattimer, who makes hog and beef casings, can be found at 3839 Lucky street, St. Louis. Lattimer will be pleased to hear from any who desires to purchase his products.

Stock growers intending to start up packing houses "as thick as the leaves of Val-lambrosa," are occupying the center of the stage, and are very much in the glare of the lime light just now. Their press agents are succeeding admirably in having their copy accepted by the daily press.

MILWAUKEE NOTES.

There is in the city of steins, "where beer signs are more numerous than lightning bugs in summer time," a deal of grit, initiative, intelligence and progressiveness, which when properly blended produces such lasting establishments as the Vilter Manufacturing Company, H. W. Johns-Mansville Company, Stowell & Filer, etc. To these notable successes could be added other names of the younger firms of Milwaukee, of which there are many which promise to reach the magnitude of national prominence.

About two years ago the present management came into control of the Browning Manufacturing Company. The concern had been founded in 1896, but drifted along in an indifferent way until it was lifted out of the rut by the combined efforts of Frank Wallaeger, Wm. Stark Smith and Wm. J. Shubert. Mr. Smith is a way-breaker. He is a man who is not easily discouraged by failure. In fact, he is strongest when most men would be exhausted. It is due to these staying powers and a further happy way of making a friend of his customer that he has succeeded in attracting to his firm many valuable accounts. He contests the right of any one copyrighting civility and courtesy, for he believes in utilizing them plentifully himself.

The Browning Company enjoys a strong trade in the United States and Europe, and frequently gets orders for motors where the bids from more prominent builders are rejected. Browning stands for high grade, and whenever motors are demanded where the best workmanship and the highest skill are needed, then the Browning motor is very likely to fill the bill. The Browning Company's specialties are well adapted for packing houses, and purchasing agents in this trade might do well to inquire into the merits of this motor, which is made in Milwaukee, but operates everywhere.

COTTON PRODUCTS BEEF AS GOOD.

A well-known Arkansas cotton oil-mill man and beef feeder who has fattened over 100,000 head of cattle entirely on cottonseed meal and hulls makes the following interesting beef feeding statement to The National Provisioner:

"Of all the 100,000 head of cattle that were fattened on cottonseed hulls and cottonseed meal not a single head ever knew the taste of corn either before coming to our feeding lots or after being fed. They were fattened on cottonseed meal and hulls, and I had it direct from the mouths of cattle buyers themselves that what is known as oil mill fed cattle command just as high prices and kill out just as well as do corn fed or any other kind of beef."

"It may be true that the feeders have accepted hulls and meal generally, but it is not true of Texas and Arkansas, because there are fewer cattle on feed in those two States this year than in any year in the past ten.

"I have fed as high as 12,000 head in one season, at one time, this year we have only 1,500 head on feed.

DENVER AS A STOCK MARKET.

Wyoming stockmen say that Denver is getting to be a better market for them than either Omaha or Chicago. Recent changes in railroad time cards have made it possible to run shipments to Denver in much less time than to Omaha. The result is that the lighter shrinkage more than makes up for the better prices usually paid in Omaha and Chicago. Colorado feeders have purchased, since Nov. 125,952 sheep in one neighborhood alone, paying the flockmasters about \$60,000.

"ELIJAH" AS A COMPETITOR.

The following news item went the rounds of the Chicago daily press, in all seriousness, last week:

It is expected that Dowie in the near future will be raising nearly all of the meat used in Zion, and will no longer be dependent on Chicago packers for supplies, which for a time they did not see fit to sell him. There has arrived at Zion City two cars loaded with three-year-old steers, which had been shipped from Kentucky, and they were taken to a farm where they will be fattened for the market.

ST. PAUL AS A CENTER.

South St. Paul, the only livestock market in the Northwest, is rapidly coming to the front. The reports for 1903 show a remarkable increase in business. The best evidence is shown by the bank clearances, which reached the enormous total of \$21,970,053, against \$20,239,078.00 in 1902. This is a gain of \$1,731,045.20. Improvements made during the year have been numerous. Swift & Co. have completed and are now occupying a fine new office building. This company has also made many improvements in its plant. The Union Stock Yards Company has expended thousands of dollars in new paving and in sewer extensions. Facilities for handling stock have also been greatly improved, and a large number of new sheep barns have been added to those already in use.

CHICAGO NOTES.

George Pratt, Armour's head buyer is still bearish.

J. E. Murphy has been appointed sheep buyer for the S. & S. Co at Kansas City.

Geo. J. Brine, of Armour & Co., returned greatly improved in health after a short outing.

War or no war, it would seem that prices on cattle and hogs are working towards a lower level.

The receipts of livestock on last Monday at Chicago were 7,000 more than on any previous day in the history of the trade.

The Featherstone Foundry Co. has 60 tons of ice machinery in the new St. Louis Union Packing Co., at Bremen and 2nd avenue.

"Sammy" Wells, who buys hogs for the Continental Packing Company, believes that a plentiful crop of hogs is maturing and that prices are not likely to do much climbing.

The Stockmen Rigging and Packers Wrecking Company is suggested as an appropriate title for one or more of the western projects—or would not the copyrighted name Rexall (wrecks all) answer?

Blanche Nelms, wife of L. A. Nelms, a traveling salesman of the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., was one of the many victims of the horrible Iroquois theatre. Mrs. Nelms succumbed to her burns and injuries after many days' suffering.

As yet there is little known of the plan and scope of the National Association of Merchants which will find ready support here. The name of William F. King is ample guarantee of the high character and the feasibility of this projected federation of merchants' associations.

No one will discuss with M. F. Horine without discovering that he has mastered his subject and knows whereof he speaks. Not so with others. But even he is liable to commit a lapsus lingual as when he said the packer occupies the position of middle man. The packer is no more a middle man than the cotton spinner, the woolcarder. He is a producer as much as the cattle feeder. We will not quarrel with Mr. Horine's deductions, for they are generally sound; his reasoning is clear and it would be well if his views were more widely known and more generally accepted.

THE DAVIES WAREHOUSE & SUPPLY CO.

Office: 20 N. Clark St.
on C. & N. W. R.R. CHICAGO
Warehouse: 161 N. Water St.

Tools, Scoops & Shovels.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner from T. H. White & Co.)

The ammoniate market the past week has been fairly active, with good general inquiry from both east and west. Prices are well maintained both for prompt and futures, and the tone of the market is strong.

We quote: Ground tankage, 11@15, \$2.72½ @10 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage 6@25, \$15.50@\$16 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.20@\$2.27½ per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.50 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.27½ per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9@20, \$2.55@10 and \$2.57½@10, c. i. f. Baltimore.

Sulphate of ammonia.—For early shipment \$3.17½@\$3.20, futures \$3.20@\$3.22½ c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

Nitrate of soda.—The market is steady; January-February, \$2.15; March, \$2.12½; April, \$2.07½; May-June, \$2.05; July-December, \$2.02½.

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, January 13, 1904: Beef, 4,500 pounds; veal, 5,393 pounds; mutton, 4,100 pounds; poultry, 4,335 pounds; pork, 6,280 pounds; assorted meats, 86 pounds; total, 24,694 pounds.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

RANGE OF PRICES.

MONDAY, JAN. 11.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.	6.47	6.55	6.47	6.55
May	6.67	6.80	6.67	6.80
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan.	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
May	6.45	6.52	6.45	6.50
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan.	12.50	12.52	12.45	12.45
May	12.60	12.80	12.60	12.72

TUESDAY, JAN. 12.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.	6.65	6.70	6.65	6.70
May	6.87	6.92	6.85	6.92
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan.	6.27	6.35	6.27	6.35
May	6.57	6.62	6.55	6.60

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.	6.95	7.02½	6.95	7.00
May	6.65	6.70	6.62½	6.70
July	6.75	6.80	6.72½	6.80
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan.	12.67	12.75	12.65	12.75
May	12.90	13.05	12.87	13.02

THURSDAY, JAN. 14.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	6.97½	7.05	6.90	6.90
July	7.02½	7.12½	6.95	6.95
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan.	6.42½	6.42½	6.30	6.27½
May	6.70	6.72	6.57½	6.60
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan.	13.15	13.30	12.95	12.72

FRIDAY, JAN. 15.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan.	12.87	12.90	12.87	12.90
May	12.87	13.15	12.87	13.12

Manufacturers and
Dealers in all kinds of
Packing House Supplies.

ALL IRON TANK
COCKS, D & D Pattern

x x x

HAM and LIVER
NEEDLES

x x x

BRASS and IRON
GOODS.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

Jan.	6.62	6.75	6.62	6.75
May	6.85	7.00	6.85	7.00

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

Jan.	6.90	6.32	6.30	6.32
May	6.55	6.67	6.55	6.65

CHICAGO STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Tuesday, Jan. 5.	7,386	1,174	41,254	18,006
Wednesday, Jan. 6.	22,002	955	53,884	17,244
Thursday, Jan. 7.	10,858	680	39,760	14,546
Friday, Jan. 8.	4,049	441	35,664	5,428
Saturday, Jan. 9.	195	70	21,539	719
Monday, Jan. 11.	44,123	1,000	63,733	35,559
Tuesday, Jan. 12.	6,000	700	32,000	15,000

Total last week..... 68,533 3,703 208,902 80,327
Same week last year..... 66,195 3,664 171,350 84,940
Year ago this week..... 73,060 2,973 213,146 96,173

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
Tuesday, Jan. 5.	3,858	52	9,568	2,788
Wednesday, Jan. 6.	4,570	73	9,497	1,171
Thursday, Jan. 7.	5,278	75	10,309	2,987
Friday, Jan. 8.	3,151	49	7,248	256
Saturday, Jan. 9.	627	6	4,965	536
Monday, Jan. 11.	5,225	9	7,413	2,902
Tuesday, Jan. 12.	3,000	30	5,000	2,000

Total last week..... 23,947 256 49,225 13,526
Same week last year..... 20,768 761 20,574 5,381
Year ago this week..... 24,283 776 25,424 7,236

Receipts for year to date, with comparisons, follow:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
1904	120,346	368,942	137,221	11,791
1903	111,965	309,841	147,786	10,680

Increase..... 8,351 59,101 1,111
Decrease..... 10,565

CATTLE.

	Choice to fancy beefeves, 1,200 lbs. up.	Good to choice heavy steers.	Fair to good export and shipping steers.	Medium beef steers.	Plain beef steers.	Good to fancy cows and heifers.	Good to choice feeders.	Good to prime stockers and feeders.	Fair to good cows and heifers.	Good cutting and fair beef cows.	Common to good canning cows.	Bulls, poor to choice.	Calves, good to fancy.	Calves, common to fair.	Corn-fed western steers.	Texas bulls and thin steers.	Fed Texas steers, fair to choice.
	\$5.50@5.70	4.90@5.40	4.35@4.55	4.00@4.30	3.65@3.90	3.80@4.75	3.30@4.15	1.85@3.25	2.90@3.75	2.40@2.80	1.40@2.25	2.10@4.25	5.00@6.25	2.75@4.75	4.10@5.40	2.25@3.75	3.40@4.50

HOGS.

	Good to choice heavy shipping.	Fair to good heavy packing.	Rough and common heavy mixed.	Assorted light, 150 to 190 lbs.	Good to choice butcher weights.	Fair to choice light mixed.	Thin to choice, 50 to 120 lbs.	Stags and rough lots.
	\$4.95@5.15	4.75@4.95	4.65@4.90	4.70@4.90	4.90@5.10	4.60@5.00	4.10@4.65	3.00@4.50

	Good to prime wethers.	Fair to good mixed lots.	Fair to fancy western wethers.	Fair to prime yearlings.	Good to prime yearling feeders.	Ewes, fair to fancy.	Plain to good feeding stock.	Culls and tail-end stock.	Native lambs, poor to fair.	Native lambs, good to fancy.	Fat western lambs.	Western feeding lambs, poor to choice.
	\$4.25@4.60	3.60@4.50	3.90@4.60	4.75@5.60	3.60@3.85	3.25@4.40	2.85@3.70	2.00@2.50	3.00@3.25	3.55@4.625	3.25@4.25	3.00@3.10

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	23,000	1,500
Kansas City	200	5,000	1,000
Omaha	200	4,000	.....

MONDAY, JAN. 11.

Chicago	42,000	60,000	30,000
Kansas City	11,000	8,000	4,000
Omaha	2,500	2,500	6,500

TUESDAY, JAN. 12.

Chicago	6,000	32,000	15,000
Kansas City	10,000	9,000	4,000
Omaha	6,000	6,000	10,500

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13.

Chicago	17,000	30,000	15,000
Kansas City	6,000	9,000	3,000
Omaha	4,000	7,000	9,500
St. Louis	2,500	8,000	1,500

THURSDAY, JAN. 14.

Chicago	8,000	32,000	15,000
Kansas City	9,000	9,000	4,000
Omaha	2,500	6,000	5,500

FRIDAY, JAN. 15.

Chicago	2,000	30,000	5,000
Kansas City	5,000	7,000	10,000
Omaha	2,500	8,000	3,000
St. Louis	800	8,500	1,500

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.		
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00	• 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00	• 25.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.05	• 2.07½
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.15	• 2.25
Bone black, spot, per ton.....	13.50 ch.	• 13.50 ch.
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.50	• 2.55
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, c. f. t., N. Y.....	2.75	• 2.80
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	21.00	• 22.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00	• 19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00	• 16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.00	• 15.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00	• 9.00
Flak scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	26.00	• 22.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00	• 15.00
Anatine, per unit, del. New York.....	2.00	• 2.05
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.20	• 3.25
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.20	• 3.25
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs. So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 1,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	3.10	• 3.15
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs. The same, dried.....	6.50	• 7.75
6.50	• 7.75	
POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.		
Kainit, shipment, per 3,400 lbs.....	\$8.95	• 8.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00	• 10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00	• 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.85	• 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90	• 1.90
Double manure salt (48@49 p. c., less than 3½ p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.).....	1.00	• 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 80 p. c.).....	2.00	• 2.30
Sylvinit, 34 to 36 p. c. per unit, S. F.....	3.00	• 4.00

OCEAN FREIGHT.

	Liverpool	Glasgow	Hamburg
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Canned meat.....	12/6	17/6	20/6
Oil cake.....	7/6	10/6	12/6
Bacon.....	12/6	17/6	20/6
Lard, tierces.....	12/6	17/6	20/6
Cheese.....	20/6	25/6	2 M
Butter.....	25/6	30/6	2 M
Tallow.....	12/6	17/6	20/6
Beef, per tierce.....	2/6	3/6	30/6
Pork, per bbl.....	2/6	2/9	20/6

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ending Jan. 9, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.

	Week, Jan. 9, 1904.	Week, Jan. 10, 1903.	1903, Jan. 9.
United Kingdom	1,247	1,374	8,977
Continent	376	582	3,747
So. and Cen. Am.	139	223	4,128
West Indies.....	1,372	1,918	11,691
Br. No. Am. Col.	50	87	1,628
Other countries.....	.....	7	1,139
Totals	3,184	4,191	31,310

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

United Kingdom.....	12,708,000	13,756,288	103,088,089
Continent	2,326,114	2,789,302	14,955,934
So. and Cen. Am.	290,700	256,850	1,545,575
West Indies.....	265,700	231,625	2,856,750
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	14,450
Other countries.....	.....	3,175	617,650
Totals	15,590,523	17,037,040	123,688,448

LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom.....	6,962,629	7,667,625	56,226,483
Continent	8,814,731	6,578,185	71,247,230
So. and Cen. Am.	559,140	469,770	5,267,620
West Indies.....	865,510	510,955	6,275,875
Br. No. Am. Col.	33,000	.....	81,060
Other countries.....	93,350	2,160	833,855
Totals	17,358,380	15,528,695	139,932,143

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Bacon and Pork, bbls.	Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	2,374	5,094,735	6,873,710
Boston	90	3,346,875	1,476,855
Portland, Me.	104	2,948,975	650,074
Philadelphia	25	609,671	2,267,718
Baltimore	350	2,139,602	4,436,047
Newport News.....	.....	137,366	
New Orleans.....	120	86,175	264,140
St. John, N. B.	112	1,271,500	1,252,450
Totals	3,184	15,500,523	17,358,380

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1903.	Nov. 1, 1904.	Increase.
Pork, pounds.....	6,262,600	5,998,400	265,600
Bacon, pounds.....	123,688,448	132,321,300	
Lard, pounds.....	139,932,143	132,278,676	7,653,567

GENERAL MARKETS.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.10; city steam, \$6.12½ @6.25; refined, continent, tcs., \$7.25; do, South America, tcs., \$8.25; do, kegs, \$9.25; compound, \$6.62½.

HOG MARKETS JANUARY 15.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 30,000; slow; 5@10c. lower; \$4.40@5.05.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 7,000; slow; 5c. lower; \$4.55@4.87½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 8,000; slow; 5@10c. lower; \$4.35@4.85.

ST. LOUIS.—5@10c. lower; \$4.35@5.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 9,000; slow; \$4.75@5.10.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 45 cars; fairly active; about \$5.05.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 40 cars; slow; \$4.95@5.20.

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OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market is stronger and prices a trifle better than they were at the opening of the year. The outlook is for a good, strong market for the best grades of oleo, but there is hardly any demand for the lower grades, and it is likely that these will go down and that choice oleo will go up.

The neutral lard market is stronger too, but it is not active.

The situation of the finest grades of cottonseed oil continues extremely strong, and we are likely to have a high season for same.

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LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, January 15.—Beef—Extra mess, 63s. 9d. Pork, prime mess, Western, 60s. 3d. Hams—Sugar cured, 47s.; short ribs, 36s.; long clear middles, light, 38s.; long middles, heavy 37s. 6d.; short clear, 36s.; clear bellies, 47s.; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs. 36s. Lard—Prime Western, in tcs., 35s. 6d.; American refined, in pails, 30s. 3d. Cheese—American, finest, colored, 54s. Tallow—Prime city, 25s. Turpentine, 46s. 6d. Cottonseed oil (Hull), 19s. 6d. Rosin, common, 7s. 3d. Linseed oil (London), 17s. 6d. Refined petroleum, 7s 11-16d.

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TALLOW, GREASE, OIL, ETC.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from George M. Sterns & Son.)

LARD.—Cash market advanced 7½c., closing at 6.75. Loose, 6.30. Shipments, 5,500 tcs. against 3,700 tcs. same day last year. Liverpool 6d. higher at 36s. Hog receipts west 78,000 against 107,000 last week and 92,

000 same day a year ago. Estimated tomorrow 30,000. Top price to-day 5.15. Leaf lard, 6% to 7c. Extra neutral, 8 to 8½c. Market opened quite strong as receipts of hogs were far below expectations and prices were 15c. higher at the yards. Commission houses, packers and local operators all appeared as rather anxious buyers around the opening causing an advance of 2½ to 5c., which was followed by a further upturn of 5c. with a slight reaction at the close on realizing by local traders and some little selling by packers.

STEARINES.—Small sales of Prime Oleo Stearine at Missouri River points at 6½c.; market here is exceedingly quiet. While most of the makers are holding at 7c., we would not call the market over 6½c. No. 2, nominally 6½c. in the absence of offerings. Lard Stearine, 7½c. Mutton stearine, 6½c. to 6¾c. Tallow stearine, 5½c. to 6c. Grease stearine, 4½c. to 5½c., according to color and titre.

OLEO OIL.—Market continues quiet both here and abroad; only a few scattering trades made at unchanged prices. Extra oleo oil, 7½c. to 7¾c.; No. 2, 6½c. to 7½c.; No. 3, 5% to 6½c. Extra oleo stock, 6½c. to 7½c.

TALLOW.—Markets show some weakness; offerings are increasing and prices in many instances rule a shade lower. The advance has been steady for some time past and it is only to be expected that we should see some reaction. Accumulations are small and it is quite probable prices will not recede but a little. Choice edible, 5½c.; prime packers, 5½c.; No. 1 packers, 5½c.; No. 2 packers, 4½c. to 4¾c.; prime city, 5½c. to 5¾c.; No. 1 renderers, 5½c. to 5¾c.; prime country, 5% to 5½c.; No. 1 country, 5½c. to 5¾c.; B country, 4½c.; No. 2 country, 4½c. to 4¾c. London cables report 1,200 casks offered, ½ sold at 3d. advance.

GREASES are in good request, prices unchanged; offerings keep closely cleaned up. Choice A white, low in acid, 5½c. to 5¾c.; ordinary, 5 to 5½c.; B white, 4% to 4¾c.; yellow, 4½c. to 4¾c.; house, 4½c.; brown, 3½c. to 4c.; bone, 4½c. to 4¾c.; glue stock, 4½c.; neat's foot stock, 4½c. to 4¾c.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Prime summer yellow offered at 35c.; think can buy on a firm bid at 34½c.; no buyers. Off summer yellow, soap grade, offered at 34½c.; two tanks sold yesterday at 34c. Crude mills are anxious to sell but cannot get buyers. Market quiet but firm.

COTTONSEED SOAP STOCK.—Concentrated, on a basis of 63 to 60 per cent., F. A., 2½c. Regular stock, on a basis of 50 per cent., F. A., 1½c. to 1¾c.

CHEAP SOAP FOR SHANGHAI.

According to a French Consular report from Shanghai, a large demand exists there for cheap toilet soaps. French, German and some Austrian firms have obtained a good market for such goods by a close study of the Chinese taste. The soaps are wrapped up and labeled in French, as, for instance, "Savons à la Rose de Chine," "Reine des fleurs," etc.

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HAM CURERS, LARD REFINERS AND PROVISION AGENTS

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RETAIL DEPARTMENT

A PECULIAR POULTRY FACT.

The sign boards of tradesmen sometimes say such strange things. The public insists upon having its fads and imaginary tastes. The storekeeper is quick to discover and to cater to them. Louis Goldsmith, the big Eighth avenue butcher in the Harlem, New York City, section, was walking downtown the other day. He stopped in front of an egg store and read this on a bulletin board at the side of the little shop: "Fresh laid Long Island eggs." Just a little further down he saw another. It said: "Strictly fresh laid Long Island eggs." Then he turned around to his friend and said: "I'll bet you a dollar that nine out of ten egg sign boards say the same thing. That's a funny thing when you look at it. All the fresh eggs are laid on Long Island, and all the fresh poultry come from Philadelphia. You can't sell it if you don't say so."

It did seem a bit strange that those Long Island-hens kept laying "strictly fresh eggs" long after all the other hens in the country had quit laying. It also seemed strange that there are no chickens worthy of the name unless they hail from the Quaker City. The public call for such produce, and it must be sold them, even if the Hackensack hen presumes to lay a Long Island egg, or a Philadelphia fowl happens to be caught down in Kentucky or away over in Kalamazoo. "Canada lambs," "Long Island eggs" and "Philadelphia poultry" are three things which Gotham eaters must have, so the signs have to conform to the public taste.

BUTCHERS MADE MORE MONEY THEN.

Butchers say they made more money when beef sold at 11 cents per pound wholesale than they do now, because everything else was up in proportion. Fat was higher, suet was higher, bones were higher, and much more could be got for the cheaper cuts because there was a brisk demand for them. Now everybody wants the soup bones, the suet and other things for nothing, and the low prices of tallow and oleo oil make it impossible for the fat melter to give the butcher anything like the price of a year ago. In the meantime the ice bill, the gas bill, rent and about everything that can lay its hands on the meat man's profits is higher than it used to be. The butcher doesn't quite scrape his block for his profits, but he has got down to about that level. The poorer grade of meats have more bone in proportion to the amount of meat available for sale, and if there is anything that the customer does object to buy it is bones. She wants this bone trimmed out and that fat cut off. Then she looks over at the good suet for her free chunk and squints at a soup bone, which she expects free if her order amounts to much.

HOGS MELT AS A BAROMETER.

"You'll find we are to have an unusually snug winter this time, and that before it has passed there will be some 'rip snorting' cold days. They'll come in the latter part of January or early in February, and when they come you'll think that a large part of the Klondike has been handed out to you. Yes, you can laugh, but it doesn't freeze me. I have only butchered one hog—my own. That was enough." So spoke Fred Larabee, of Marion, Mass., says the Springfield Union.

Mr. Larabee is known thereabouts as a Wig-gins when it comes to prognosticating cold weather. He does it by a part of a hog's anatomy called the melt.

He says he doesn't know what part the melt plays in a hog's life, but it's a corking good guide to a man who can read it and wants to know what the winter has in store for him and his woodpile.

CRUSADE AGAINST TRADING STAMPS.

Retail dealers in many parts of the country, particularly meat and provision men, are making a concerted effort to rid the trade of the incubus of the trading stamp evil. Trading stamp schemers have become millionaires on the profits squeezed out of the local dealer and the consumer, and are naturally loth to give up such a good "graft." They are using every method known in trade competition, and some not heretofore practiced, to keep the dealers in line as users of their stamps. It is a hard fight for the tradesmen, but they are making headway in places, and on the whole the crusade is gaining ground. In some places clerks' unions have taken up the matter, and forced the issue by refusing to work in stores which persisted in handling the stamps. Springfield, Mass., Elkhart, Ind., and Dallas, Tex., are the latest of the cities to declare war on the trading stamp, all the principal dealers in those cities abrogating their contracts with the trading stamp companies and barring the use of all stamps in their business.

A bill to regulate the use of trading stamps has been forwarded by the Merchants' Association of New York to Albany, where the measure will be introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Josiah T. Newcomb, of New York. Under the terms of the bill the stamps are redeemable in any quantity in cash or merchandise at the option of the holders. It is claimed by the association that such a provision is necessary to destroy evils associated now with the trading stamp business.

The proprietors of Lockport, N. Y., meat markets have decided to throw out trading stamps and have cancelled all their contracts with the trading stamp companies. They declare the scheme a nuisance and hurtful to the trade.

TO STICK BEEF AND TYPE TOGETHER.

George Craig, editor of the Fairview (S. D.) Eagle, is probably the only editor in the country who conducts a meat market in connection with his newspaper. He announces to the public that he has rented a meat market, and in the future will supply the people of his town with choice meats as well as a live newspaper.

His newspaper office has been moved into the meat market, and between writing heavy editorials and local news items he will deal out bologna, sausage, pigs' feet and other meats to his customers. The butcher editor is of rotund proportions physically, and an admiring contemporary expresses the opinion that he has the form of the best butcher who ever came down the pike, and no doubt will be able to stick a beef as well as he can "stick" type.

NEW SHOPS.

Walter and Carl Huber have purchased William Spacht's market at Eaton, O.

A new market has been opened by M. J. Hall at Hilton, N. Y.

Clayton Crave has established a market at Warsaw, N. Y.

C. C. Hull has purchased the new St. Clair market at Painesville, O.

C. W. Schmidt is erecting a handsome building for a new market at Altoona, Pa.

Walter E. Shaw has taken over the meat business of Ben Moore at 1657 Temple street, Los Angeles, Cal.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Anthony Weber, a well-known retired butcher of Cincinnati, died last week of cardiac paralysis. He was 77 years of age.

Charles Levy, who has been engaged in the meat business for thirty-one years at Marion, Ind., has retired, leaving his three sons, Sam, Mark and Arthur Levy, in control.

The Rochester, N. Y., public market commission has rejected what is known as the Palmer site for the proposed new East Side market, owing to protests from church people in the vicinity.

William Harber, a Providence, R. I., sausage manufacturer, died last week from exposure in the Rhode Island hospital. He was overcome by cold on his way home and lay in a snow-bank for ten hours before being discovered.

NEWS OF THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Detroit is not meeting with success in its attempt to close shops on Sunday. Juries usually find defendants not guilty on the plea that the poor, who have no refrigerators to keep their meat, must buy it Sunday morning instead of Saturday.

Butcher Workmen Protective Association No. 381, Terre Haute, Ind., has adopted a new constitution and taken in many new members.

Meat Cutters' Union No. 260, Cincinnati, O., has elected the following officers: Anthony Burger, president; Charles Diehl, vice-president; Philip Davidson, treasurer; Theodore Taphorn, financial secretary; Peter Koett, recording secretary; John Sucieto, sergeant-at-arms; John Linns, guide.

The Springfield, Mass., Meat Cutters' Union has elected these officials: President, John Frank; vice-president, James Manning; recording secretary, Albert Hoppert; financial secretary, Peter Plouffe; corresponding secretary, George Coleman; treasurer, George Pomeroy; guard, Louis Kline; guide, Fred Deller; sergeant, E. Murray; trustees, James Henchy, Fred Crossler, George Cullen.

The Butchers' Union, Utica, N. Y., has chosen these officers for 1904: President, E. W. Potter; vice-president, Fred Cramer; recording secretary, John F. Hart; treasurer, A. Clausen; guard, A. Allen; guide, R. Hardiman; sergeant-at-arms, William Hart.

The Meat Cutters' Union, Pittsfield, Mass., has elected the following officers for the new year: President, John Frank; vice-president, James Manion; recording secretary, Albert Hoppert; financial secretary, Peter L. Plouffe; corresponding secretary, George Coleman; treasurer, George Pomeroy; guard, Louis Kline; guide, Fred Deller; sergeant-at-arms, E. Murray.

BUTCHERS' NOVEL ARBITRATION.

Arbitration was resorted to at Vineland, N. J., to settle a dispute between Louis Fisher and Benjamin Rudnick, partners in the meat business, who had quarreled. Neither would listen to the other, and as soon as one opened the store, the other would lock it again. Rudnick charged that Fisher choked him, and Fisher was arrested and put under bonds to keep the peace. An arbitration board was suggested, and the plan was agreed to. A doctor, a minister and an undertaker were on the board. These went into the merits of the case and decided that Rudnick should get his money back and Fisher continue the business.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The shop of O. Oberson at Crookston, Minn., was destroyed by fire last week. Total loss, no insurance.

At Ashland, Wis., the market of David Gay was burned, the loss being \$3,500, partially insured.

The market of George Screechowiak, at 253 Hudson avenue, Rochester, N. Y., was partly destroyed by fire last week. The damage was \$1,500, partly insured.

Lovell's meat market at Claremont, Va., has been burned, in a fire which destroyed a dozen other buildings. There was some insurance.

Fire destroyed the meat store of Ziemowksi & Wilczek, at Sioux Falls, Minn. Loss, \$2,000, fully insured.

S. Watson's market, at 6357 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, was burned last week.

The market of George W. Kiene, at Albion, Neb., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$2,500, partially insured.

LIVE VEAL HAS A NEW USE.

A small calf, which had strayed from a herd being driven to a slaughter house in Johnson avenue, Brooklyn, held up a cross-town car at Bedford avenue and North 13th street, that borough, late on Monday night. The calf had been overcome by the cold and was lying on the tracks. The conductor placed the little animal aboard the car and took it to the depot, from where it was removed to the Greenpoint police station. The sergeant in charge, having no other place to keep the animal, put it in a cell with a man sleeping off a New Year's celebration.

The next morning everybody in the station was startled by howls and shrieks coming from that cell. Running to the door, the sergeant found the human prisoner backed up against the wall and glaring wildly at the calf, which lay on the floor, looking wonderingly at him.

"I've got 'em, got 'em bad!" yelled the man. The calf was taken from the cell, and after a time the remaining occupant of the cell quieted down.

"When they get to coming in the shape of veal on the hoof, it's the pledge for mine," he said, as he was being led out to court. The calf was claimed by its owner.

GEESE IN GERMANY.

Of all poultry in Germany, the goose is perhaps the most popular, yet the number raised (about 4,000,000), according to statistics, has grown less every year since 1892. The decrease in 1902, as compared with 1892, was: Prussia, 87,511; Wurttemberg, 95,242; Baden, 3,880, and Saxony, 177,500—a total decrease of 364,133. On the other hand, the imports of geese into Germany are constantly increasing.

In 1900, 6,220,055 were imported; in 1901, 6,431,247, and in 1902, 7,254,145, valued at \$5,513,492, five-sixths of which were from Russia. The imports are made, for the most part, between the first of August and the middle of December. The Russian geese are nearly all raised in the vicinity of the Black Sea, says Brainard H. Warner, Jr., Consul, Leipzig, Germany, November 11, 1903.

Garden Prairie, Ill., will have a creamery company with \$5,500 capital. George Newill, A. G. White and T. W. Porter are the organizers.

THE WAY THEY MARKET MUTTON.

No two persons would probably agree exactly as to the most suitable time for marketing lambs and the most suitable age at which to market them. Nevertheless, it is possible to say some things bearing upon the question that it may be well to bear in mind by those engaged in growing lambs upon the arable farm. The ranchman is practically shut up to the necessity of marketing them at a certain season of the year. It is not so, however, for the farmer. He can so arrange that his lambs can go into the market whenever he may desire to market them.

In order to get a high price for any market commodity, it ought to go into the market when the same is not glutted, which is equivalent to saying that it should go into the market when the bulk of the same commodity is not going onto the same. This means that ordinarily the bulk of the lamb crop goes into the market in the autumn, for then it is that stocks are poured into the market from the ranges.

The grower of winter lambs has the field to himself. The term winter lambs as used here means milk lambs that are put upon the market any time between the middle of January and the Eastern season. There would seem to be no advantage from having milk lambs ready for the market earlier than the middle of January, for every year from the middle of December to the middle of January a large majority of our people have their minds made up to feast on fowls during the entire holiday festivities, which cover nearly a month at least in their influence on the meat markets. Because of this, the worst time, as a rule, in all the year to market lambs, is the Christmas season, a fact that is too often forgotten by farmers who have had lambs on feed during the preceding two or three months. It is also the best time in all the season to purchase feeders at the stock yards, whether these are purchased as wethers, old ewes or lambs.

The growers of winter lambs have a field that is all their own. But latterly it is being much occupied, especially in the States east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio. In the Northwestern States winter lambs are not yet much grown, and as a result the winter lamb is not well known as yet in the large Northwestern cities. Because of this the anomaly was witnessed a few years ago of a citizen of Minneapolis growing winter lambs on his farm within a dozen miles of that city and shipping them right through both Minneapolis and St. Paul to find a market for them in Chicago and New York City. But all this will change, insomuch that the opening for growing winter lambs in that part of the United States would seem to be a good one. But in States further east the competition between the growers of winter lambs is now becoming so general that the growers who produce lambs of the best quality are beginning to get the cream of the trade.

What is usually known as the spring lamb is also a profitable lamb to grow. The spring lamb comes into the market when the winter lamb is leaving it; that is, about the Easter season. It remains in the market the whole of the spring; that is, from Easter to the advent of the summer. Good prices are paid for spring lambs of good quality; that is, for plump, quickly grown and well rounded out

lambs of good mutton form. Such lambs will usually fetch more money at that season than can be obtained for them three to six months later; hence if they can be marketed at such a time, the food of maintenance for those months is saved and the dam has a chance to flesh up nicely before the autumn comes. Spring lambs usually come to hand in February and March, and to furnish them in highest excellence means good feeding to both ewes and lambs.

What may be termed summer lambs will also find a good market. By summer lambs is meant lambs that come to hand from the Easter season onward. If the ewes and lambs are on nutritious pastures and plentiful, these lambs alone will grow well, and if good and plump will fetch more money than if put upon the market later in competition with range lambs. They come into the market during the summer months. Then the farmer may market profitably what may be termed autumn lambs, providing he does not market them too late. By too late is meant the season that follows the freezing up season. The reference here is to lambs that come after the ewes are turned on to the pastures, that are reared in an ordinary way simply on ordinary pastures, and that are prepared for the market by grazing them on rape pastures grown specially for such fattening by sowing the seed alone or along with the grain, as the case may be. This method of fattening lambs is probably without a rival in cheapness. When the rape is sufficiently abundant the lambs will fatten in good form without grain; but if the supply of rape be short, the season of pasturing may be prolonged by feeding grain. When lambs are thus fattened, ordinarily they should be put upon the market by the freezing up season, but they may of course be put upon dry feed and fed grain liberally for a time before marketing them. This, however, will not be necessary if the rape pastures are ready by Sept. 1, as then there will be ample time to fatten the lambs in good form before putting them onto the market; that is, before the ground is frozen. True, these lambs come into competition with range lambs in the stock yards, but since they are in better finish they bring the top prices that are being paid at such a time. When such lambs are put on grain feed subsequently to grazing on rape, they come into market in December at the approach of the holiday season or right in the same; hence they are offered on a dull lamb market.

With ordinary care, there would seem to be no great necessity for the farmer to carry lambs of his own rearing for a longer period than when the ground freezes. But of course there may be good reasons in some instances for not commencing to fatten them until after the season named.—Professor Thomas Shaw, in the American Sheep Breeder.

A REAL PORK FAMINE.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., was up against a genuine pork famine last week. It is reported that there was not a pound of hog meat in the local markets and pork was not quoted at any price. The shortage was unexpected and it was several days before a normal situation was resumed.

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